

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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GOVERNMENT CLOSES CASE AGAINST PACKERS

Defense Moves Dismissal Because of Lack of Evidence

The trial of prominent Chicago meat packers for alleged combination in restraint of trade reached what might be called its half-way mark in the Federal Court in Chicago on Wednesday of this week, when the government finished the introduction of its evidence. The next day attorneys for the packers moved that the case be taken from the jury and the defendants discharged, on the ground that no evidence had been submitted connecting the indicted individuals personally with the acts charged in the indictment.

Packers' counsel claim that in all the mass of testimony introduced there is not one bit which shows that the indicted men were guilty of the acts charged in the indictment. The arguments on this motion were expected to take up several days. If it is denied the defense will proceed with its side of the case.

The trial has already lasted thirteen weeks, and is said to be a record in this respect. It was begun on December 6, and the jury was sworn in on December 19. The first witness for the government was called on December 26. Forty-nine witnesses were examined by the government and 1,494 documents of various kinds were introduced in evidence.

The salient points which the government sought to bring out in the presentation of its case were:

Points Claimed by the Government.

That the National Packing Company, which is owned by the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, was the instrument used in the alleged fixing of prices and determining the volume of shipments.

That the defendants, in the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and a part of 1910, the period covered by the indictment, regularly attended the directors' meetings of the National Packing Company held in Chicago every Tuesday afternoon, where, it is alleged, information was exchanged and margins and shipments agreed upon.

That representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and the National Packing Company in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities exchanged margins and telegraphed them to their superiors in Chicago each week.

That the system of figuring the test cost of dressed beef was practically uniform and was used for the purpose of comparing business results.

That allowances for hides in figuring the test cost were discontinued in November, 1907, and resumed in April, 1909.

That the allowance for fat and other by-products in figuring the test cost was practically uniform throughout the period covered by the indictment.

None of this has been proved, the packers' lawyers contend.

Expert Evidence on Packers' Methods.

Last week, upon the conclusion of the examination of Ferdinand Sulzberger, founder and head of the S. & S. Company, by the government attorneys he was taken in hand by packers' counsel. Much stress had been laid upon the action of packers' sales managers in urging their salesmen to get better prices, and in quoting competitors' prices. According to the prosecution, this was evidence of collusion.

"Your coolers are open to inspection to anybody?" asked John S. Miller, counsel for Armour & Company.

"Yes," replied Mr. Sulzberger.

"For a manager to be successful, isn't it essential that he knows all the time what competitors are getting for beef?"

"Yes, sir."

Many telegrams had been read from the files of Armour, Swift and Morris and the National Packing Company, demanding better, or at least the cost price of beef. The prosecution insists this showed the managers were forced to obtain an agreed artificial price.

"Do you keep firing volleys of telegrams at your branch managers?" asked Mr. Miller.

"Yes, to keep them in line when business is poor," replied Mr. Sulzberger.

The government introduced the minutes of meetings of directors of the National Packing Company, and they were read to the jury over the protest of defendants' counsel. The

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LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SUPPLIES.

Official reports of livestock movements at eight chief centers for the month of February indicate the extent of the lighter movement of cattle during that month and the heavier receipts of hogs and sheep. At these eight points the cattle receipts during February were about 40,000 less than in the same month last year. Hog receipts were about half a million head in excess of a year ago, while receipts of sheep and lambs were nearly 200,000 head more.

For the two months of the calendar year receipts of cattle were about 100,000 less than a year ago, hog shipments were about 1,300,000 head greater than last year, and sheep and lamb receipts were about 400,000 head greater than in 1911.

A summary of the official receipts at eight centers for February is as follows, with totals compared to last year:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	210,524	33,675	791,045	427,077
Kansas City	103,578	6,225	241,307	166,220
Omaha	78,764	0,000	359,032	162,470
St. Louis	52,084	0,000	220,597	93,960
St. Joseph	34,841	2,820	184,751	63,578
Sioux City	33,062	1,578	184,986	16,345
Ft. Worth	42,554	7,855	29,229	7,045
St. Paul	18,611	6,385	91,715	27,967

Feb., 1912 ... 574,048 58,538 2,112,665 964,662

Feb., 1911 ... 616,557 61,056 1,674,434 780,968

For the two months of the year the summary of receipts shows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	494,578	72,883	1,672,503	991,595
Kansas City	260,599	14,805	594,530	368,127
Omaha	174,388	0,000	689,180	332,439
St. Louis	128,856	0,000	564,525	177,714
St. Joseph	82,335	6,877	430,337	128,208
Sioux City	70,731	3,557	361,746	39,515
Ft. Worth	93,697	21,299	80,304	14,840
St. Paul	38,941	12,982	236,661	64,728

2 mos., 1912 ... 1,344,128 132,406 4,629,786 2,117,166

2 mos., 1911 ... 1,438,773 140,000 3,321,079 1,706,073

*Calves not separately reported.

Slaughter reports for February at these eight centers show 11,000 less cattle killed, 250,000 more hogs and 130,000 more sheep than a year ago. For the two months the reports show 20,000 more cattle killed at these points, 1,100,000 more hogs and 300,000 more sheep. A summary of slaughters for the month follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	118,966	30,697	534,700	337,803
Kansas City	61,574	5,252	238,544	150,949
Omaha	51,730	0,000	305,819	135,097
St. Louis	49,622	0,000	141,209	57,747
St. Joseph	21,146	2,258	176,358	50,672
Sioux City	16,215	1,409	133,841	15,308
Ft. Worth	38,495	9,649	28,705	6,790
St. Paul	8,898	5,505	68,321	8,081

Total, 1912 ... 360,546 54,770 1,627,497 792,447

Total, 1911 ... 371,559 56,523 1,373,589 660,275

For the two months the slaughter summary shows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	292,967	65,100	1,259,619	829,063
Kansas City	156,836	12,406	585,703	317,280
Omaha	121,784	0,000	601,706	278,271
St. Louis	106,306	0,000	379,519	168,743
St. Joseph	51,784	5,539	406,294	104,053
Sioux City	36,301	3,244	267,588	37,647
St. Paul	21,004	10,859	170,677	24,208

2 mos., 1912 ... 756,982 97,148 3,677,108 1,759,295

2 mos., 1911 ... 765,922 95,050 2,588,610 1,435,476

*Calves not separately reported.

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YEARLY MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK.

The combined receipts of hogs, cattle and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph and St. Paul, yearly, since 1900, were as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1900	19,160,210	7,179,344	7,061,466
1901	20,952,691	7,707,839	7,798,359
1902	17,791,341	8,375,408	9,177,050
1903	17,288,256	8,878,759	9,680,692
1904	19,072,231	8,690,699	9,604,812
1905	20,270,060	9,202,083	10,572,259
1906	19,812,594	9,373,825	10,864,327
1907	20,066,388	9,490,710	9,857,877
1908	23,481,442	8,827,360	9,833,640
1909	19,286,936	9,189,312	10,284,558
1910	15,982,648	9,265,408	12,407,418
1911	21,297,735	8,768,456	13,556,107

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on February 29 at five principal centers indicate the extent to which these stocks have been piling up. The official figures show considerably more pork than a month ago, and twice as much as a year ago. Stocks of lard were also much larger than a month ago and more than four times what they were a year ago at these points. Stocks of cut meats show similar increases. A summary of stocks at these five points, with comparisons, is as follows:

Pork, Bbls.			
Feb. 29,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 28,	
Chicago	88,240	76,415	47,217
Kansas City	4,321	3,708	3,311
Omaha	2,698	2,283	2,684
St. Joseph	1,345	1,330	620
Milwaukee	14,728	11,736	5,609
Total	111,332	95,472	59,441
Lard, Tcs.			
Chicago	129,066	111,889	25,226
Kansas City	13,653	11,630	7,940
Omaha	9,978	5,377	2,232
St. Joseph	10,725	12,948	4,032
Milwaukee	12,047	11,605	1,176
Total	175,469	153,449	40,606
Cut Meats, Lbs.			
Chicago	160,158,919	134,997,292	95,981,556
Kansas City	65,231,700	56,771,500	41,975,100
Omaha	41,117,975	37,702,247	29,536,930
St. Joseph	33,286,029	32,726,838	20,607,067
Milwaukee	31,613,456	28,157,632	15,535,398
Total	331,408,079	290,415,509	203,636,051

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.			
Feb. 29,	Feb. 28,	1912.	1911.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '11, bbls.	42,110	4,445	
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '10, to Oct. 1, '11.	825	80	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	45,305	42,692	
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1911.	104,950	15,274	
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '10 to Oct. 1, '11.	7,683	....
Other kinds of lard...	16,424	9,952	
Short rib sides, made since Oct. 1, 1911, lbs.	22,886,749	3,977,199	
S. R. sides, made previous to Oct. 1, 1911, lbs.	1,301,000	....

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on March 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1912.	1912.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1909.
	Mar. 1.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	24,000	21,000	6,500	10,500	10,500	20,000
Other British ports	23,000	21,000	8,000	12,000	11,500	15,000
Hamburg	22,000	18,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	7,000
Bremen	1,500	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Berlin	3,500	4,500	2,500	1,500	2,500	1,000
Baltic ports	17,500	17,500	7,500	9,000	8,500	14,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	3,000	2,000	500	1,200	2,000	4,000
Antwerp	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,500	2,500
French ports	6,000	3,500	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,500	500	1,000	100	1,000
Total in Europe	104,500	94,500	35,000	48,700	48,200	68,000
Afloat for Europe	50,000	45,000	45,000	55,000	50,000	65,000
Total in Europe and afloat	154,500	139,500	80,000	103,700	98,200	133,000
Chicago prime steam	112,642	93,132	9,252	15,274	7,954	49,404
Chicago other kinds	16,424	18,757	9,701	9,952	14,761	23,510
East St. Louis	1,500	1,500	None	240	500	1,725
Kansas City	13,553	11,630	5,568	7,940	5,626	10,353
Omaha	9,978	5,377	2,909	2,232	5,295	2,127
New York	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee	12,047	11,605	1,458	1,176	947	6,035
South St. Joseph	10,725	12,948	2,765	4,032	2,960	3,760
Total tierces	331,369	294,449	111,653	144,546	136,243	229,923

*Estimated. Increase February, 1912—36,920. Increase February, 1911—32,893.

Short clear sides, lbs...	544,248	128,042	S. P. hams, lbs.....	18,499,200	11,840,900
Extra S. C. sides, made since Oct. 1, 1911, lbs.	9,059,904	8,023,735	S. P. bellies, lbs.....	7,109,100	3,221,700
Extra S. C. sides, made previous to Oct. 1, 1911, lbs.	276,729	....	S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.....	5,362,700	3,329,600
Extra short rib sides...	2,031,642	2,003,730	S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	4,038,100	3,182,600
Long clear sides, lbs...	207,529	....	Other cut meat, lbs.....	8,483,000	6,648,500

Total cut meats, lbs..... 65,231,700 41,975,100

LIVE HOGS.

Feb., 1912. Feb., 1911.

Received	241,307	224,960
Shipped	3,647	6,174
Driven out	238,544	220,379
Average weight	199	225

South Omaha.

Feb. 29, 1912. Feb. 28, 1911.

Mess pork, bbls.....	709	193
Other kinds bbld. pork.	1,989	2,491
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	6,813	980
Others kinds lard, tcs.	3,165	1,252
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,144,139	1,101,678
Short clear middles, lbs.	512,636	206,900
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	2,544,034	4,475,700
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,457,822	1,627,300
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	966,954	315,026
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	650,128	350,300
S. P. hams, lbs.	13,323,746	6,953,600
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,511,724	3,461,100
S. P. bellies, lbs.	5,465,320	2,773,200
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,849,352	2,441,050
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,056,729	3,378,940
Other cut meats, lbs.	5,635,391	2,452,136

Total cut meats, lbs..... 47,117,975 29,536,930

LIVE HOGS.

Feb., 1912. Feb., 1911.

Received	359,032	203,970
Shipped	53,213	13,012
Driven out	305,819	190,958
Average weight	222	243

St. Joseph.

Feb. 29, 1912. Feb. 28, 1911.

Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '10, bbls.	5	5
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,340	615
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, '11, tcs.	7,675	2,246
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	2,050	1,786
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '11, lbs.	2,179,000	471,000
Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1...	46,926	....
Short clear middles, lbs.	157,933	63,755
Extra S. C. middles made since Oct. 1, '11, lbs...	756,923	1,730,173
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,005,508	334,185
Long clear middles, lbs.	20,180	65,228
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	251,042	52,789
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,543,000	4,987,540
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	275,000	54,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.	7,323,559	5,105,177
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,299,660	1,320,280
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,188,000	1,103,050
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,428,900	2,348,330
Other cut meats, lbs.	1,769,000	1,846,560
Other cut meats, dry salt	2,002,498	1,125,000
Other cut meats, sweet pickled, lbs.	28,000	....

Total cut meats, lbs..... 33,286,029 20,607,067

LIVE HOGS.

Feb., 1912. Feb., 1911.

Received	194,751	160,854
Shipped	17,403	2,174
Driven out	176,400	158,598
Average weight, lbs.	209	242

(Continued on page 23.)

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

MEAT INSPECTION AND MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS

Local Inspection Needs and Plans for Slaughterhouses

By A. D. Melvin, D. V. S., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article by the head of the United States Meat Inspection Service is one of a series concerning local meat inspection and municipal abattoirs which have appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner from time to time, and which will be continued in view of repeated requests for information concerning local city-controlled slaughterhouses and their plans, methods, charges and the results obtained. Much interest is displayed in this subject, especially in cities and towns where there is no local packinghouse enterprise, and where perhaps one could not be profitably operated, but where the local meat slaughter needs regulation. Dr. Melvin's article will be read with especial interest, particularly that portion giving the results of his investigation of municipal abattoirs wherever they are established, and of the work of his Bureau on abattoir plans.]

A Municipal or Central Slaughterhouse.

It is both difficult and expensive to supervise slaughtering at a number of small, isolated establishments, each killing only a few head of animals a day, or perhaps slaughtering only once or twice or three times a week. It is therefore desirable to concentrate the slaughtering for each community into one place. There should be a public slaughterhouse under either municipal or private ownership, and in either case under official supervision. Municipal abattoirs are quite common in Europe, and have been found to be an exceedingly satisfactory method of enforcing an efficient inspection, but such abattoirs are very few in this country.

Aside from facilitating inspection and making it more economical, central abattoirs afford commercial advantages. They provide machinery, facilities and equipment such as are found in the large packinghouses and which are not otherwise available to the small butchers. There is also economy in the cost of operation of a central abattoir as compared with the cost of a number of scattered places, and there is an opportunity to obtain revenue from by-products which are usually wasted at small establishments.

It is preferable for the town to build and own the abattoir and to require all slaughtering to be done there, except where conditions are such as to justify private plants and where inspection is already in effect at such plants or can readily be applied. Where it is not practicable for the municipality to own and operate an abattoir the next best plan is to have a central public abattoir owned and operated by private enterprise, and in that case the plant should of course be under an official inspection system.

The expense of building a municipal plant could very well be met by an issue of bonds, and a sinking fund for the payment of these bonds could be created by setting aside a portion of the revenue. There should be a system of fees or charges to provide an income sufficient to pay the cost of operating and maintaining the abattoir and the cost of inspection, and to meet interest and provide a sinking fund in case bonds have been issued. A certain sum per head could be charged for killing in case the entire operations were carried on by the management of the abattoir, or the butchers could be permitted to bring their stock to the abattoir and do the work there themselves by paying a certain sum per head for this privilege.

Where the slaughtering is done at a central place the system of inspection used in the Federal service can very easily be

adopted, but where there is very little slaughtering, and this is done at different points, it is a difficult problem to work out a system of inspection that will be efficient and not too expensive.

Inspection Force and Some Features of Inspection.

It is very desirable to have the inspection done by veterinarians whenever possible. A man who is a graduate of a good veterinary college is not only specially trained to recognize animal diseases, but also has a good knowledge of the danger of such diseases to human health. If a veterinarian is not available in some of the small villages the services of a local physician might be obtained. A physician without special veterinary training would not have the required knowledge of animal diseases and would not be able to recognize such diseases as readily as a veterinarian would. It is part of the veterinarian's special education not only to know about animal diseases, but to know, so far as science has determined, whether or not they are communicable to human beings, and to know when diseases and conditions found in animals are likely to be detrimental to the health of the human consumer of the meat.

Whenever it is necessary that laymen be employed to carry on inspection either by themselves or as assistants to veterinarians or physicians, they should have received special instruction in meat inspection under competent instructors. Where a layman is assigned to inspect in some remote place it could be arranged for him to send specimens of all doubtful cases to the chief inspector at some central point where they could receive proper examination, the carcass being held until a decision is reached.

Perhaps the most satisfactory plan of compensating the inspectors is for the State or the municipality to pay them annual salaries. No inspector should under any circumstances receive his pay directly from the slaughterers, for reasons that are obvious. The expense of inspection may be met by charging fees, but these fees should go into the State or municipal treasury, and not directly from the meat dealer or slaughterer to the inspector.

Where one man has to inspect at more than one place it will be necessary to arrange the times and days of slaughtering so that he can cover all places satisfactorily. A schedule could be arranged by which slaughtering would be done at one place on one day, at another place on another day, and so on; or slaughtering could be done at one place in the morning and at another in the afternoon. In Germany there are inspectors who cover several towns and who are known as ambulatory inspectors.

It might also be permissible under some conditions and when absolutely necessary to permit slaughtering in the absence of the inspector, provided all carcasses and viscera are retained for his examination later. If the inspector cannot be actually present at the time of slaughter the viscera should be held, under refrigeration if necessary, until he can pass on the animal.

Animals killed on the farm and brought to town for sale present a difficulty which may be met fairly well by requiring that they must have certain viscera attached and be brought to a certain point for inspection.

In the writer's opinion, when animals are found affected with any disease or condition which renders them unfit for food the producer should suffer the loss rather than the butcher, just as is the custom of the trade when fruit is found decayed or in bad condition or when wheat is moldy or spoiled.

Even with the most expert ante-mortem inspection most of the cases of tuberculosis can not be detected, and usually the purchaser of a live animal is unable to determine until after slaughter whether or not it is diseased. The fairest way is for animals to be bought subject to their condition as disclosed at slaughter. When a carcass is condemned the loss should fall on the man who raised and sold the diseased animal.

The presence of tuberculosis in cattle or hogs is usually due to the negligence of the farmer who raised them, and as long as he can sell them for full price there is no great incentive for him to get rid of the infection; but as soon as he begins to feel the financial loss he will find it to his advantage to eradicate the disease. On the other hand, the man who raises healthy stock should receive full price and should not have to share in the general depreciation of prices when buyers naturally take into consideration the fact that they will probably sustain some loss from disease.

Part of Loss Borne by the State.

It seems to me, too, that at least a portion of the loss on account of animals condemned in the meat inspection should be borne by the State or the municipality. The condemnations are made for the protection of the public health, and it is only reasonable that a part of the loss should be paid from the public treasury.

The State of Pennsylvania has a law providing that when animals killed for food are found to be affected with tuberculosis and condemned the owner shall be reimbursed to an amount not exceeding 5 cents a pound for the dressed meat, or \$25 for the entire carcass. Under this law the State Livestock Sanitary Board has fixed a scale of rates to be paid in such cases, ranging from 2 to 5 cents a pound dressed weight, according to the class and condition of the animal. Under this system the loss is divided between the State and the owner of the animal.

The use of injurious preservatives should be prohibited, as is done under Federal inspection. The Bureau of Animal Industry has found from examination of numerous samples that the use of preservatives which are prohibited by the Federal government in food products is quite general among local dealers and others who are not subjected to inspection.

Meat that has been inspected and passed may be marked in the same way as in the Federal service, by means of a metal stamp and a specially prepared purple ink.

If a system of local inspection is to provide adequate protection to the health of the community it should cover absolutely all meat offered for public sale which has not been subjected to Federal or other competent inspection. All places of slaughter should be subject to inspection and regulation and permitted only by license. If any uninspected meat is allowed to be sold or if any slaughtering places are allowed to remain uninspected there will be danger to the health of the community.

(To be continued.)

TO REVEAL DETAILS OF BUSINESS.

Claiming a desire to prevent, if possible, a monopoly in the necessities of life, and to show to what extent the cost of living is due to large profits made by dealers, Assemblyman Thomas E. Coleman, of New York, introduced a bill at Albany, on Tuesday, requiring all corporations; not common carriers, selling or delivering butter, eggs, milk, bread, meat, coal and ice, to file annual statements with the Secretary of State. The statements are to go into the amount of stocks and bonds issued, the net income and the fixed charges, dividends declared and the amounts added to surplus. The filing of a false or fraudulent report is made a misdemeanor, and failure to file such a report will make the corporation liable to a fine of \$5,000.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

GLUE FROM HOOFs AND SINEWS.

From an Eastern packer the following inquiry has been received:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Would cattle hoofs and beef sinews make good glue? We don't know, but we believe it would pay us to use this material for this purpose, as we have some trouble disposing of the quantity of hoofs and sinews that we make. We would be pleased to have you give us a good recipe for making glue from these articles.

P. P. C.

Cattle hoofs are a very poor material for glue making. In fact, the substance yielded from them on cooking could not be marketed for glue, as its adhesiveness is very low. The best manner in which to dispose of the cattle hoofs will be to convert them into hoof meal, or to sell them dried and prepared as per the instructions given in The National Provisioner on January 6, 1912, on page 18.

The beef sinews, on the other hand, constitute a very prolific source of a first-class glue, and will produce as much as 50 per cent. of their own green weight of commercial glue. The sinews should be cut off the feet before the latter come in contact with hot water. They are usually trimmed from the green bones and salted heavily with a coarse grade of salt, such as hide salt, and are stored in a cool room, preferably a cellar, until the accumulation is sufficient for the making of a batch of glue.

The salted sinews may also be sold as such after the salt is shaken out of them as much as possible by means of the forks which are

used in the loading. This shaking out of the salt must also be done when the sinews are to be converted into glue. The sinews are then put into wooden vats, water is poured over them and the mass is stirred. This accomplished, the water, which has dissolved the larger portion of the residual salt, is run off the sinews and fresh water added to the vat. The washings may have to be repeated if too much salt is left in the sinews, after which the steam is turned into the vat and the contents are boiled for several hours, or until practically the entire substance of the original sinews has become dissolved in the water.

There will remain as a residue a heavy gelatinous mass which may be partially converted into inferior grades of glue, provided enough of the same are available to justify it. Otherwise, they are mixed with other fertilizer materials which are manufactured on the premises. Where the quantity of such residue justifies it is placed in pressure tanks and cooked with large quantities of water for subsequent evaporation in vacuum evaporators.

The watery solution of the glue from the vat-cooking is further concentrated in vacuum evaporators of approved type until a concentration of about 60 per cent. solids is obtained, when the cooled glue material will represent a firm jelly, which is cut into thin slices, placed upon wire screens fastened within wooden frames, and put into the so-called glue alleys for drying. These glue alleys are long passageways through which heated air is blown by means of a fan, drawing the air from a fresh air supply through a system of steam coils into and through the former, by means of which the glue jelly is dried within from three to eight hours, according to the thickness of the slices into which the original jelly has been cut before being placed upon the wire screens.

When the glue has reached the dryness of "commercial," which is approximately a con-

tent of 10 per cent. of moisture, it is removed from the wire, packed into the usual glue barrels and stored in an airy and dry place for disposal.

STORAGE OF CORNED BELLIES.

The following question is from a New York butcher:

Editor The National Provisioner:

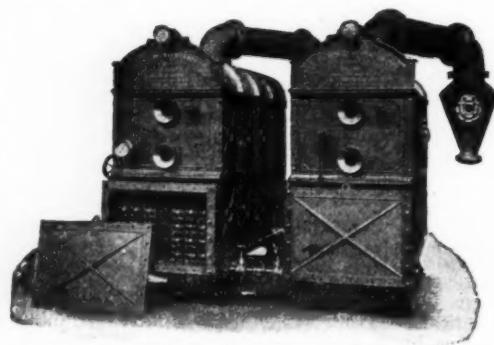
Kindly let me know at what temperature bellies which have been corned should be put in cold storage so that they will remain sweet. Are they to be put away in air-tight tierces or not? Any further information on this subject will be appreciated. J. S.

Corned bellies are usually put into cold storage in open tierces until ready for shipment, when they are placed in air-tight containers of various sizes, according to the size of the order, and in such a manner that such tierces or casks are entirely filled. The temperature of the storage for the corned bellies should be kept at about 40 degs. Fahr. as constantly as possible, and they will then keep sweet for a very long time. The packing into the shipping packages should be done also in this cold temperature, as nothing tends to sour meats more than such changes in temperatures.

FRENCH MEAT REGULATIONS.

The Minister of Agriculture of France has given notice that fresh meat, chilled or frozen meat, shipped in transit through France, must fulfill the requirements for meat imported for consumption in the country. The only exception to this rule is that, in the case of imported mutton the carcasses need not be cut in quarters; the internal organs, however, must remain attached. Such meat shipped in transit shall be subject to the inspection of a veterinary officer at the time of its entry into France. There is a fee of 1 franc per 100 kilos for this examination.

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March 9, 1912.

THE
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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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THE VALUABLE EMPLOYEE

There is no employee quite so valuable to
a man as him who has received his business
education directly under the eye of that man.
Other men may be brighter, have more
energy, better health, etc., and have qualifications
to make them better men, with proper
training, but the man who has come right up
from the bottom under your training is worth
the most money to you.

He knows the machine thoroughly, of which
he is but a cog. Past experience has shown
him what the manager would do to meet one
contingency after another, and he goes ahead
and does it that way, instead of letting
everything rest until the manager comes

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

around to give orders. When he was filling
inferior positions, if he was any account, he
saw how those above him took advantage
of everything to make things come out right
for the house, and when it comes his time
to act he is well acquainted with the proper
procedure.

The employee who has been working for
the same manager for years not only knows
the business from the same viewpoint as his
superior, but he also knows the man. His
work compares with that of the bright but
inexperienced man about the same as the
work of a mechanic who has learned his
trade through an apprenticeship does with
that of the man who has a diploma from
some trade school which gives a course last-
ing but a few months. Of course the trade
school teaches more in the few months than
the apprentice would learn in the same length
of time, but nothing like as much as the ap-
prentice would learn during his apprenticeship.

This is the reason good managers generally
try to take as many of their old force of
assistants with them as possible whenever
they make a change.

◆◆◆
A MINNESOTA OLEO RULING

The test case so carefully prepared by the
butter officials of the State of Minnesota that
it might sustain the State law prohibiting the
sale of yellow oleomargarine has resulted as
they hoped it would in the lower court. A
jury has given a verdict against a grocer for
selling oleomargarine which had a natural
yellow shade. The case will be carried to the
higher courts to get a decision on the interpre-
tation of the law and its constitutionality.

The butter people were afraid to bring this
test suit in a large city, as they knew a jury
there would never rule in their favor. So
they went out to Mankato, a small town, and
brought action against a grocer there, securing
a jury made up of farmers to hear the case.
At that it took the farmer jury five hours to
agree on a verdict of guilty.

The court charged the jury that the State
must prove intent to imitate butter on the
part of the manufacturer of the oleomargarine
in question. If the tint or shade of yellow
resulted from usual ingredients used to make
a good product, it was not unlawful, provided
it had quality and color incident to these in-
gredients, and provided the coloring was not
intentionally made to imitate butter.

The oleomargarine in question was made
and colored entirely with the usual natural
ingredients, and sold openly as such, but the
farmer jury finally decided that their butter
must be protected from such competition at
all hazards. The higher courts may take a
different view, since there are also the con-
sumer's rights to be considered.

19

GRATUITOUSLY MALIGNED

Government statistics showing the very
heavy increase in cottonseed oil exports in
1911 were reported in detail in a recent
issue of The National Provisioner. The
rapid growth in demand for this product,
both in food and industrial channels, was
clearly shown. It takes the New York World
to fling a characteristic insult at one of the
foremost industries of the South and of the
country in commenting on these figures. Says
the World:

"A report of the Bureau of Statistics shows
that cottonseed oil production has increased
in this country from a value of \$4,500,000 in
1880 to \$125,000,000 in 1910. Some of it is
sold as lard compound, some as butterine
and some as salad oil; so it seems, like
royalty, to travel freest when incognito."

Cottonseed oil has already come into a
place of its own in the food markets of the
country. It needs no disguise, and it no
more masquerades when appearing as an im-
portant basic ingredient of compound lard,
butterine, etc., than suet masquerades as
mincemeat, or ham as omelet, or flour as
bread. There is no doubt, however, as to
what it is that passes for intelligent criticism
in the World editorial rooms!

◆◆◆
COLD STORAGE NONSENSE

A typical destructive cold storage regula-
tion measure has been introduced in the
Maryland Legislature by Delegate Newman,
of Baltimore. It limits the storage of meats
to 30 days, poultry to 25 days, fresh fish to
5 days, butter and eggs to 20 days. A State
food commissioner to be appointed by the
State Board of Health is provided for in this
bill to enforce this measure. Its enforcement
would soon reduce Baltimore to a sow-belly
and hard-tack diet, though not before con-
sumers had been bankrupted trying to meet
famine prices asked for the products ruled
out of the market by the provisions of this
bill.

◆◆◆
TO REDUCE COST OF MEAT

An early and decided reduction in the cost
of meat to consumers is announced as the
result of the passage in the New Jersey
legislature of a bill permitting the sale of
Belgian hares in that State. There is no
doubt of the truth of this prediction, for the
author of the bill, Assemblyman Simpson (no
relation to the late Sockless Jerry of Kansas)
declares that "If this bill is passed these
hares will be sold cheap, and the people will
get a new chance to swat the Beef Trust by
dining on hares."

Simpson has said it, and it must be so.
Look out for the swat!

March 9, 1912.

TRADE GLEANINGS

H. A. Bayless has incorporated the Packers' Fertilizer Company of St. Bernard, O.

Swift & Company will establish a branch house at Aberdeen, S. D.

The burned mill of the Okolona Oil Company, Okolona, Miss., will be rebuilt.

The plant of the Montana Packing Company, Butte, Mont., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is around \$50,000.

Plans are completed for the improvements which are to be made at the Gander Packing Company, Cincinnati, O.

The Portland-Goldendale Farm Company, Goldendale, Ore., has been organized for the purpose of raising cattle, hogs and sheep.

The Queen City Fertilizer Company, St. Bernard, O., has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital stock.

The Cincinnati Fertilizer Company, St. Bernard, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000.

Baugh & Company, fertilizer manufacturers, have decided to erect a large branch plant at Burton Point, near Norfolk, Va.

The Union Rendering Company, St. Joseph, Mo., will spend \$25,000 in rebuilding the part of the plant recently damaged by fire.

The plant of the Diamond Glue Company at Chicago, Ill., has been badly damaged by fire.

The office structure of the S. & S. Company at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

The main plant of the Seattle Rendering Company, Seattle, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

The large tannery of Swears & Goodemote at Johnstown, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The Wm. Bender Company, of Jersey City, N. J., opened its first of a chain of stores at 208 First street, Hoboken, N. J.

Swift & Company have secured a permit to erect an addition to its branch house at Orange, N. J.

Crocker Brothers, of Webb City, Mo., have secured site and will erect a packing plant at Joplin, Mo.

It is reported that Rufe Little, Gary, Ala., will erect a cottonseed oil mill and cotton gin at Leeds, Ala.

F. T. PARKER
BROKER
Packing House Products
107 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Correspondence Solicited.

The Timmons Oil Company, Timmons, S. C., will erect a new seed house, 50 x 150 feet, in the near future.

The Poland Leather Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000. President, K. McLeod.

The Mann Soap Company, Lawrence, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. J. E. Mann is president.

The Gilmer Cotton Seed Oil Company, Gilmer, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by M. E. Sullenberger, B. D. Futrell and H. P. McGaughy.

Work on the new branch house of the Cudahy Packing Company at Pittston, Pa., is well under way, and will be ready for occupancy by the middle of summer.

The John Hoffman's Sons Company, Cincinnati, O., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000, which will be used for improvements to plant.

The Arkansas Packing Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., is being organized to establish a packing and refrigerating plant to cost not less than \$100,000.

The K. & K. Fertilizer Company, Opp, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by E. E. Kelley, H. King and L. Kelly.

To satisfy a claim on a mortgage held by R. C. Prugh, the plant of the Enterprise Packing Company at Camdon, O., will be sold March 23, in Eaton, O., at sheriff's sale. The enterprise was started about 17 years ago.

Arthur M. Matthes (Inc.) of Wilmington, Del., has been chartered to engage in the business of buying, selling, curing and packing meats and meat products. The incorporators are: A. M. Matthes, E. E. Matthes, D. J. Reinhart. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The recently incorporated Lookout Refinery Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has organized with T. W. Pratt, president. The company will improve plant of the Chattanooga Refinery Company and will install compound lard plant.

Nelson Dodd, treasurer of the George E.

Howell Provision Company, of Newark, O., has been appointed receiver of the concern upon application of Nathan Frad, a stockholder. He gave bond for \$50,000. The assets of the company are \$198,000, and the liabilities \$260,000.

Pork products valued at \$40,000 were ruined as the result of a fire on March 7 in the smokehouse of the Butcher's Packing & Melting Company at the Brighton abattoir, Boston, Mass. The building itself, a six-story brick structure, was only slightly damaged.

Plans are being prepared for a nine-story concrete abattoir to be built on the plot 100x100 in Nos. 621 to 627 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y., at a cost of \$250,000. The proposed structure is the first of a series of such buildings to be built by Joseph Stern & Sons, who, with renewed leases and other leasehold contracts, now control Nos. 615 and 641 West Thirty-ninth street and Nos. 608 to 636 West Fortieth street.

PROPOSAL

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY. PURCHASING COMMITTEE FOR STATE HOSPITALS. Room 138 Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Sealed proposals addressed to the Committee will be received until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, 1912, at the above address, for supplying the New York State Hospitals for the Insane as follows: for a period of three months, flour and fresh meats; for a period of six months, general supplies, provisions, salt fish, canned goods, rubber goods, cottons, shade cloth and gauze.

By applying to the Purchasing Committee prospective bidders may obtain copies of specifications and information regarding qualities and standards.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE FOR STATE HOSPITALS,
By F. A. Wheeler, Secretary.

GET ON THE WAGON

THE TANKWATER WAGON

*There's Money in it for Others
and there's Money in it for You*

Save yourself all Trouble by using the

ZAREMBA PATENT
EVAPORATOR

Built for Long Life, Hard Service, and
No Worry to Its Owner.

ZAREMBA CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Liesinger was a member of the old
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WANNENWETSCH & CO.,
which has been dissolved.

"Improved Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machine"
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT LARD PLANT IN MEXICO.

A progressive firm in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, has recently established a lard and lard compound plant, which has a capacity of 40,000 pounds of lard in ten hours, and is so built that with a few additions they can turn out 80,000 pounds. It is equipped with the latest up-to-date machinery and equipment, and was built for the exclusive manufacture of lard.

The equipment consists of a 60 h. p. boiler, 75 k. w. generator, motors, refrigerating machine, brine circulating system, all of the

branches in New York, Denver or San Francisco.

ABOUT WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHERS.

The Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., Old Colony Building, Chicago, have just issued two new catalogues of interest to the general trade.

The first catalogue is their fertilizer edition, a 32-page catalogue devoted to the crushing and grinding of all fertilizer materials. This catalogue treats on a number of subjects that are not only of interest to

tonseed cake, linseed cake, castor cake, corn cake, nitre cake, expeller cake and, in fact, any cake from which oil is extracted; also including a line of information on feed grinders manufactured by the Williams Company, which should be of interest to everyone manufacturing feed of any character.

This catalogue is of special interest to the cottonseed oilcake manufacturers in the South, and the linseed cake manufacturers in the North, East and Western States. These catalogues not only illustrate the Williams mills for this purpose, but give specifications of the various sizes of machines they manufacture, and a great deal of information as to the proper setting and operating of Williams mills for best results, and are not only of interest to prospective customers, but to all parties now using Williams mills in their plants. They are really books of instructions as to operating Williams mills, as well as catalogues describing the product the Williams people manufacture for the different trades.

The makers will be glad to send a copy of this catalogue to all interested parties. Parties writing for catalogue should address the company at the Old Colony Building, Chicago.

ALL KINDS OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

The International Motor Company announces that it has just acquired the properties of the Hewitt Motor Truck Company and all the business of this concern has already been taken over. Sales and executive departments will become amalgamated with the International Motor Co., whose headquarters are at Broadway and Fifty-seventh street, New York City, with works at Allentown, Pa., Plainfield, N. J., and New York City.

The association of the Mack Saurer and Hewitt trucks makes the position of the International Motor Company one of the most formidable, if not the most formidable single factor in the motor truck industry in this country. The range of sizes which this organization offers will include every variation in live road capacity ranging from 1,500 pounds up to ten tons. The acquisition of the Hewitt interests especially strengthens the line of heavy-duty trucks offered by this organization.



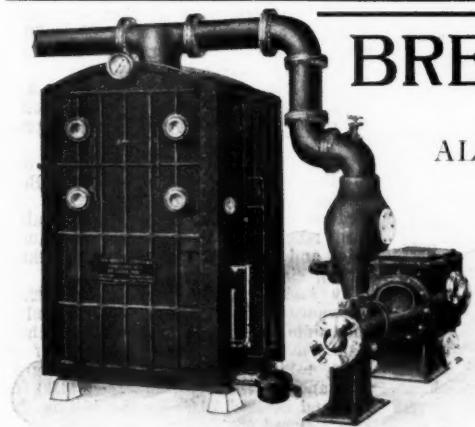
NEW LARD PLANT IN MEXICO EQUIPPED BY BRECHT.

necessary bleaching, storage and mixing tanks, filter press, lard cooling cylinders, pumps, etc. The motive power throughout the plant is electricity, each department being operated by motors and many of the machines being direct connected.

The Brecht Company of St. Louis, Mo., designed and furnished all of the machinery, erected and started it, and taught the owners the process of lard-making. Prospective purchasers of lard or lard compound machinery will find it to their advantage to communicate with the main offices of The Brecht Company in St. Louis or any of their

general fertilizer manufacturers, but poultry food manufacturers and feed grinders. These machines handle all kinds of bone, tankage, shells, beef scrap and pork scrap, and, in fact, all kinds of material used by the manufacturer of fertilizer and poultry food. This is a very complete catalogue, just recently off the press, and should be in the hands of every one manufacturing fertilizer, poultry food and feeds of all kinds.

The second and latest edition, which is just off the press, is the oil cake edition, a 28-page catalogue-devoted strictly to the use of the Williams mills in plants grinding cot-



Brech Standard Evaporator, Single Effect, With Pump Connected.

BRECHT EVAPORATORS

ALL CAST IRON CONSTRUCTION
ALSO STEEL, COPPER, BRASS OR INGOT IRON

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BUENOS AIRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Duquesne Pure Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Haverhill, Mass.—The Neal Pond Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. President, R. C. Pingree.

Galena, Mo.—C. E. Curtis, F. J. Taylor and E. N. Peters have incorporated the Galena Creamery Company with \$5,200 capital stock.

Norfolk, Va.—S. W. Meeks and others of Richmond, Va., have incorporated the Arctic Ice and Ice Cream Corporation with \$40,000 capital stock.

Kirklin, Ind.—The Kirklin Creamery Company has been incorporated by C. B. McClamrock, W. S. Merritt and others. The capital stock is \$6,400.

Hudson, N. Y.—The Clermont Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. Leipshutz, B. Wishengrad, of Hudson, and others.

Chaffee, Mo.—The Chaffee Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by H. C. Schult, W. H. Brooke and others.

Manning, Ia.—The Manning Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by C. H. Reinholt, H. A. Sweger and C. J. Bohnsack.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—The Eagle Pass Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by E. H. Schmidt, R. C. Debona and others.

Chicago, Ill.—The McClellan Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture ice-making and refrigerating machinery. E. W. Shaw, C. C. Case, Jr., B. M. Osburn are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Richmond, Va.—W. S. Forbes will erect an ice plant costing \$15,000.

Norfolk, Va.—The Montauk Ice Cream Company has plans for a two-story ice cream factory.

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Natural and Manufactured

ICE PLANTS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

ICE TOOLS

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY

Write for
Descriptive
CATALOG

Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N.Y.

BOSTON, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Middletown, Md.—C. F. Main has commenced the erection of an ice and cold storage plant.

Hamilton, Tex.—The Hamilton Ice and Manufacturing Company has purchased machinery for a 12-ton ice plant.

Crane, Mo.—The recently incorporated Crane Creamery Company will operate an established and equipped plant.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Arkansas Packing Company will establish a packing and refrigerating plant at a cost of \$100,000.

Huntington, Ind.—J. F. Ditzler & Son have purchased the Huntington Ice Cream factory, which has been in the hands of a receiver some time.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company has decided to double the capacity of its plant at Starr and Walton streets.

Harrisonburg, Va.—The Valley Produce Company's plant has been purchased by the J. A. Burkholder Company, who will erect an ice plant of 10 tons' capacity.

HEAVY POULTRY SHIPPING LOSS.

At the annual convention of the Missouri Wholesale Poultry, Butter and Egg Dealers' Association at Kansas City this week Dr. Mary E. Pennington, the government poultry and egg expert, advocated strongly the abandonment of the practice of shipping poultry in ice, and the substitution of the dry packed method entirely. This would involve the use of mechanical refrigeration in the cars, she declared, but it would pay.

Dr. Pennington said dry packed poultry is better than the ice-packed fowl, and she showed that a car lot of the latter loses 408 pounds of lean meat by dissolution of water, making a loss of \$176 in foodstuff. Each pound of flesh shrinks 4 3-10 ounces by dissolving, she said.

WHY PROVISION STOCKS ARE BIG.

A stock of hog product at Western packing points that has reached proportions much larger than the accumulation at a similar period in recent years has aroused vociferous alarm in trade circles. Pit authorities are eloquently lugubrious, predicting catastrophe when distant options, which are considerably higher than cash stuff, mature. Storage space is said to be at a premium, packers in a dilemma as to how to dispose of an avalanche of hog product and the whole trade in a fair way to encounter panic.

This prospect is, however, merely a creation of the theorists. Manufacturers do not participate in the hue and cry regarding an imminent and inevitable inundation. If their storehouse floors are groaning and their credit strained by the financial burden they are carrying they are not bewailing the fact. Their answer to the alarmists is the steady purchase of more hogs at the same prices. Whenever cost of droves at Armour's gets down around \$6.10 they renew their efforts to spend money that way. "The time to accumulate stocks is when you have access to the necessary hogs," remarked one operator the other day. "If we do not fill cellars now when will we be able to get something to do business with next summer?" This explains killers' policy; they cannot do business with bare shelves.

One error into which trade statisticians

permit themselves to fall at present is making comparisons with provision stocks at the corresponding periods of 1910 and 1911. Two years ago barely enough hogs were reaching the markets of the United States to satisfy fresh meat demand, and a year ago the bulk of the winter crop was still in feeders' hands. Comparison between this, a year of normal production, and that of a period of marked scarcity is absurd.

Packers are not ignorant of the fact that they are going into a short spring and summer crop of beef and that present frantic liquidation of half-fat muttons can have but one result. The obvious purpose is to have their warehouses full of hog product ready for an emergency. And they are buying hogs with confidence that the bacon, pork, hams and lard will be distributed next summer and fall, without difficulty at remunerative prices.

There may be no reason for predicting marked appreciation in hog prices, but if, as many claim, the winter crop is reaching packers' hands three months earlier than last year, it is reasonable to assume that low prices have been registered. If the public cannot get beef, pork is the logical substitute. This crop of hogs is not being fed out as was that of last year, and the cattle-hogs that came in a never-ending phalanx well on into July last summer will not be in evidence in 1912.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

PACKERS' TRIAL AT CHICAGO.

(Continued from page 15.)

minutes showed the presence of the defendants at these meetings and their participation in the proceedings.

Witnesses introduced later in the week gave evidence connected with the figuring of beef cost and by-product allowances, particularly allowance for hides. The government charges that the packers, by not making allowances for hides from November, 1907, to April, 1909, pocketed excessive profits through an alleged agreement not to make allowances for the hides.

Witnesses were also called to testify to tonnage shipments to Eastern points. The government charges that the packers received copies of weekly margins and tonnage shipments from their departments for use each Tuesday afternoon at the meetings in the offices of the National Packing Company, under the guise of directors' meetings.

Cost Figures and By-Product Allowances.

In connection with cost figuring William Fawkes, of the S. & S. Company, said his company aimed to keep from 60 to 70 cents per hundredweight behind the cost of beef as a safety margin.

M. W. Borders, counsel for Morris & Company, brought out that a sharp decline in the price of hides was noted in the spring of 1908.

"And didn't your company rent outside buildings to store hides?" asked Mr. Borders.

"Yes," replied Fawkes.

"Now, tell us, couldn't the same result have been reached by making no allowance for hides and by decreasing the killing charge?"

"No, sir."

By making a killing charge of \$2.40 no allowance for hides and a credit for only caul and ruffle fats, the witness figured the beef cost was \$76.80, or a difference of \$3.30. Then, taking the same steer, he figured an allowance of \$10.50 for the hide, \$3.30 for all fats and debited \$6.60 for the killing charge. This reduced the dressed cost to \$67.80, or \$9 below that when allowance was made for caul and ruffle or one-third of the fat and no allowance for hides.

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BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. *Send for Free Book*

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

In tracing shipments through packers' books the government objected to the admission of other figures in these same books showing facts favorable to the packers. The court sustained the government and only admitted part of the figures as evidence.

Not So Mysterious as It Seemed.

On Monday Charles E. Barry, formerly of New York and now head of the beef sales department of the National Packing Company, was asked concerning the exchanging of margin and sales figures with representatives of other companies in New York. He stated that he had done so. On cross-examination it was brought out that the figures exchanged were not secret, and some of them were even published regularly in the newspapers. They were common trade knowledge. Retailers who "shopped" from house to house would carry the news of prices, even if no one else did.

The remainder of the time before closing was spent by government counsel in reading into the record financial statement and statistical data of the various packing concerns. These were agreed upon by both sides. It was noticed that these statistics showed that while there are 26,047 slaughtering establishments in the country, but 31 of them are owned by the defendants' companies, and that the total slaughtering of cattle by these big concerns is but 36 per cent. of the number of cattle killed in the country. These figures bear upon the charge that the defendant packers have a monopoly on the beef trade of the country.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Continued from page 16.)

Milwaukee.

	Feb. 29, 1912.	Feb. 28, 1911.
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Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls...	7,130	804
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	7,598	4,805
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	9,841	400
Other kinds of lard, tes.	2,206	776
Short rib middles, lbs.	4,091,364	900,326
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	968,675	1,345,411
Short clear middles, lbs.	112,000	...
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	562,013	394,028
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	1,129,388	206,050
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	424,840	330,250
S. P. hams, lbs.	6,208,240	3,835,900
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,893,074	3,405,912
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,179,535	1,017,870
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,726,280	954,080
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,969,380	1,010,200
Other cut meats, lbs.	7,348,667	2,135,371
Total cut meats, lbs.	31,613,456	15,535,398

HOGS.

	Feb. 1912.	Feb. 1911.
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Receipts	114,071	97,815
Shipments	997	3,517

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA, Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE, Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,
The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wynn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K., Henry Bover Chemical Mfg. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bover Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McHeeters Warehouse Co., Plisbry-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Morton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alford & Co.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive-single cylinder $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive-single cylinder $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

General Western Office:
Monadnock Blk., Chicago

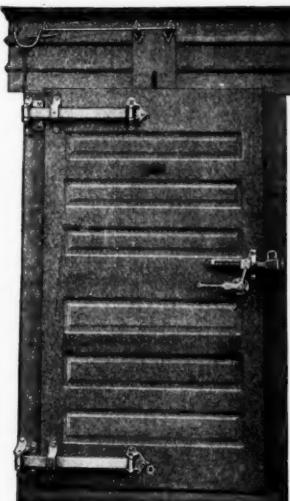
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Branches in all Principal Cities.

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There is nothing better than Our Refrigerator Doors and Windows.



We invite a contest

SEE ANY OF THE BIG PACKERS

ARMOUR & CO.

SWIFT & CO.

S. & S.

TAFT PACKING CO.
JACOB DOLD CO.

Jones Cold Store Door Company
Hagerstown, Md.
U. S. A.

SPICES

To make *good sausage, good spices and flavors* are just as essential as *good meat*. You cannot turn out the best products unless you have spices that are *pure, fresh and uniform*. The best foreman cannot make good sausage with inferior material. *Our spices are of the highest standard.* Our prices are already right and *our service* cannot be surpassed by anybody.

We import for the meat packing trade:

SPICES

Pepper
(Black, White, 'Red)
Allspice
Cloves
Cinnamon
Ginger
Paprika
Nutmegs
Mace
Mustard



The first large building erected and occupied after the great fire of 1904—300 ft. x 90 ft.

LEAVES

Laurel
Marjoram
Sage
Savory
Thyme

SEEDS

Caraway
Celery
Coriander
Cardamoms

Facing the splendid new municipal wharves of Baltimore, near the landing of a dozen steamship lines, foreign and domestic, and also the freight terminals of the Pennsylvania, B. & O., Western Maryland (Wabash), and other railroads, we have the most favorable facilities and conditions for importing, landing, storing (in our own commodious ware-houses) and *shipping at a lower cost* than is possible in any port on the Atlantic seaboard.

With mills, appliances and efficient conveniences surpassed in no plant in the United States, we can offer attractive prices on Whole and Ground Spices, &c., needed by the *Sausage Maker*.

Carrying large stocks we can usually contract for supplies for delivery over a period, protecting the buyer against advance or decline.

Write for prices. Samples for comparison.

McCORMICK & COMPANY
Importers, Grinders and Packers of Spices
BALTIMORE, MD.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Improving—Trade More Active—Hog Movement Moderate—Hog Prices Higher—Feed Prices Advancing—Small Feeding Reserves Anticipated—Some Improvement in Cash Demand Reported.

There has been a very firm tone to the future market this week and prices have made a good recovery from the recent low levels. The buying was stimulated by the anxiety of short sellers of last month to cover shorts and there was also a distinct feeling of strength based on the developments of the feed-stuff markets and the further advance in feeding values. Although the movement of hogs is still very heavy, and the supplies of product are large, the belief is very generally expressed that the high price of feed stuffs will make a high cost of finishing hogs all the spring and that the rapidity with which hogs are being marketed will restrict the supply later in the year.

The rapid advance in future values found a larger short interest than had been looked for and large interests seemed to be quite willing and ready to support the contract market notwithstanding the immense supplies. There has also been a rather moderate movement of hogs to market this week. This may be partly due to weather conditions which have been rather severe and have made it difficult to handle transportation. The snow map which was issued for March 5 showed an average of 9 to 12 inches of snow through Iowa and Nebraska, with the amount as high as 16 inches in some sections, and

through a large portion of the Missouri and Mississippi Valley from Southern Iowa the amount of snow has been very heavy, making transportation a rather serious question.

The receipts of hogs for the past week at the six leading points were about 75,000 hogs more than last year. The receipts of sheep were about the same amount over last year, but the movement of cattle was less than last year. The average price of hogs has been hardening with the more moderate movement and the average for the past week was \$6.40, or only about 60c. per hundred under the corresponding time last year. This improvement in the value of hogs is a very encouraging feature, but the gain is barely in keeping with the actual advance in the price of feed stuffs, so that the feeders are no better off in this respect than they were before the advance occurred. While the conditions were reported very favorable all the fall for the feeding of live stock owing to the openness of the fall and early winter, the conditions which have prevailed during the three months just now ending have been directly the reverse.

A study of the weekly government report showing the area of snow covering shows a persistent condition of heavy snow covering over the entire country. Many weeks the covering extended down to the northern portion of the gulf states and there has been no section of the country where feeding of stock has not been a necessity. In this respect, it is a very fortunate condition that the farmers of the country made every effort last

fall to save forage of every kind available as the winter has been a most severe one in inducing extremely heavy consumption.

As a result of this there has been a very distinct tendency to look for limited reserves of feed stuffs. The government has issued a report giving the revised figures of last year and the previous year of the farm reserves, which will be used as a basis for the comparison this week. The farm reserves of corn last year are revised to 1,165,000,000 bu., and oats 440,565,000 bu. For 1910, the corn total is given at 977,561,000 bu., and oats 355,032,000 bu.

The report from Western packing centers indicate that there has been a somewhat better demand for cash products with the recent advance in prices. Buying of cured meats for distribution has been on a somewhat more liberal scale, although the total transactions are not reported of a heavy volume. There is also claimed to be a somewhat better European demand for lard and some buying not only for nearby but for forward shipments. The actual exports of product continues to increase over last year. The exports of lard the past week were very heavy, amounting to the enormous total of 20,169,000 lbs., and since November 1 the aggregate has increased 252,000,000 lbs. over last year. The shipment of meats were also heavy, amounting to 10,000,000 lbs., with the grand aggregate since November 1 showing an increase of nearly 31,000,000 lbs. over a year ago.

The packing returns for the week showed

**Our New Packing House
Can a Necessity
To
Every
Packer
Jobber
Retailer**

***Sanitary—a little hot
water and a scrub-
brush will always
keep it bright***

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

AMERICAN GAN COMPANY
CHICAGO NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

March 9, 1912.

a total of 540,000 against 580,000 last week and 460,000 last year.

BEEF.—The market is quiet but firm, with a moderate jobbing trade. Quoted: Family, \$15.00@15.50; mess, \$13@13.50; packet, \$13.50@14; extra India mess, \$23.50@24.

PORK.—Prices have shown but little change. Demand is quiet, with the tone a little easier. Mess is quoted at \$17@17.50; clear, \$17@18; family, \$18.50@19.50.

LARD.—The market is rather irregular. City lard is easier, with fairly good sales for export. Refined is steadily held and Western lard has been quite firm, although easing off a little the middle of the week. City steam, \$3.50; Middle West, \$8.95@9.05; Western, \$9.50; refined Continent, \$9.45; South American, \$10.25; Brazil, kegs, \$11.25; compound lard, 6.50@7.00.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 6, 1912:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 31,706 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 9,055 lbs.; Barbadoes, W. I., 7,886 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,256 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 3,200 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 313,745 lbs.; Guaymas, Mexico, 1,610 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,150 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,168 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 552 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,317,508 lbs.; London, England, 32,169 lbs.; Manaus, Brazil, 40,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 6,940 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 8,265 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas Islands, 662 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 21,162 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 9,429 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 7,700 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 189,628 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 4,800 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 5,186 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,393 lbs.

HAMS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 17,321 lbs.:

Antwerp, Belgium, 81,740 lbs.; Bristol, England, 16,442 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,423 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 904 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 586 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 779 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,075 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,950 lbs.; Guaymas, Mexico, 1,007 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,150 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,440 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,289 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 923 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,111,101 lbs.; London, England, 301,702 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 6,346 lbs.; Manchester, England, 18,039 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas Islands, 3,119 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 16,892 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,447 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,224 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,192 lbs.; Southampton, England, 44,083 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,490 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,547 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,676 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 4,042 lbs.;

Antwerp, Belgium, 149,127 lbs.; Barbadoes, W. I., 7,000 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 5,800 lbs.; Bristol, England, 79,900 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 18,040 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 14,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 14,875 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 8,275 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 9,834 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,700 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 39,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 20,828 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10,410 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 121,756 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Durban, Natal, 4,166 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 42,747 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 678,158 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,498 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 33,164 lbs.; Havre, France, 173,866 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,060 lbs.; Lagos, Portugal, 17,047 lbs.; Las Palmas, 1,779 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 12,425 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 1,391 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 578,051 lbs.; London, England, 307,984 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 14,642 lbs.; Manchester, England, 101,560 lbs.; Manaus, Brazil, 10,000 lbs.; Maracaibo, 1,500 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, February 29, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil	Cottonseed	Bacon	Butter	Hams	Tallow	Beef	Pork	Lard.	Others and Pkgs.
	Bags.	Rbds.	Pkgs.	Bags.	Pkgs.	Bags.	Pkgs.	Rbds.	Tcs. and Pkgs.	
Celtic, Liverpool			3084	300	151	180	585	5200		
Lusitania, Liverpool			146				470	150		
Minnehaha, London	265		737		96	30	140	5095		
St. Paul, Southampton			597						2250	
Titian, Manchester	625		92				140	800		
Wells City, Bristol			40						1975	
*President Grant, Hamburg	400				3	420		431	8426	
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	11453	759	305	25	225		2855	6480		
Campanello, Rotterdam	2790	457								
Lapland, Antwerp	9574		151		61	68	238	3190		
George Washington, Bremen									100	
United States, Baltic		1019		290		195	150	855	775	
Chicago, Havre		924					37	125	1308	
La Touraine, Havre					75			180	660	
St. Laurent, Bordeaux		4950			245			836	7916	
Germania, Marseilles		1175			123			5	100	
Hamburg, Mediterranean					538	23		60	330	
Total	29691	4897		6423	351	1148	470	7015	44655	

*Reported incompletely last week.

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Wrappers—Tube Liners—or Circles—Printed or Plain
THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO. - - - - DAYTON, O.

Venezuela, 18,619 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 6,155 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas Islands, 18,830 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 29,930 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 4,297 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 181,619 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,831,108 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 2,330 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,770 lbs.; Singapore, Strait Settlements, 83,330 lbs.; Southampton, England, 110,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 78,017 lbs.; Turks Island, 1,680 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 28,492 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 77,998 lbs.

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, March 2, 1912, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLS.

	Week ending Mar. 2, 1912.	Week ending Mar. 2, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to Mar. 2, 1912.
To—			
United Kingdom..	490	326	9,164
Continent	297	338	6,511
So. & Cen. Am.	240	130	6,818
West Indies	1,639	952	18,321
Br. No. Am. Col.	51	79	9,003
Other countries			122
Total	2,707	1,825	49,939

MEATS, LBS.

	United Kingdom..	Continent	So. & Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries
	6,733,425	4,437,925	118,175,067			
	1,150,750	385,875	15,681,405			
	183,425	54,000	2,389,050			
	475,500	79,725	5,786,800			
				48,450		
	10,773				162,173	
Total	8,573,875	4,957,525	142,242,947			

LARD, LBS.

	United Kingdom..	Continent	So. & Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries
	7,950,950	3,991,650	103,116,847			
	10,482,850	9,286,050	94,991,085			
	383,500	253,800	9,202,800			
	1,305,700	233,900	18,915,625			
	6,100	4,210	344,725			
	40,200			733,100		
Total	20,169,300	13,500,510	227,304,182			

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,226	4,049,675	6,981,550
Boston	151	1,747,200	2,217,900
Philadelphia	85	204,000	1,403,000
Baltimore	1,160	309,000	4,263,850
New Orleans	1,160	774,000	2,287,000
St. John, N. B.	85		
Total week	2,707	8,573,875	20,169,300
Previous week	2,210	9,823,225	11,003,230
Two weeks ago	2,710	9,259,527	13,349,540
Cor. week last yr	1,825	4,957,525	13,500,510

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E. T. CASH & CO.

LIVE STOCK AGENTS, National Stock Yards, Ill.

All applicants for market reports will receive our personal attention. Any time we can serve you command us.

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Provisions and Cotton Oil

CASH AND FUTURES

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The favorable feature of light stocks in consumers' hands is believed to obtain in this product as in many others, and because of this, extreme pessimism is tempered. The past week has brought forth no special change in the situation and while tallow buyers showed somewhat more enthusiasm, this was due generally to depletion of stock, and as the inquiry was satisfied, interest subsided. Prices are fairly well maintained, with probably a slight improvement in the general run of sentiment. Factors concerning the cattle situation have not had a great deal of influence. The advancing tendency of feed stuffs is reflected in a desire to hasten marketing, but important pressure on this account has not been noticeable.

Little interest was taken in the foreign situation. The auction sale at London inspired somewhat freer takings in domestic quarters, but did not stimulate higher quotations. There were 973 casks offered abroad: 687 absorbed, at prices ranging from unchanged to 6d. advance. Without a doubt the labor unrest in the United Kingdom which has recently been asserting itself in other countries, is not conducive to confidence, but generally the disposition is to look for some betterment in the situation. A relaxation in the freight room situation has also been reported, but this has not been remedied sufficiently so as to be termed normal.

Prime tallow was quoted at 6c.; city specials, 6½c. in bbls., and country, 5¾@6½c. nominal, in tcs., as to quality.

STEARINE.—A hardening in the undertone was witnessed during the week. Inquiry showed a slight improvement at the decline, but the undertone was principally affected by the withdrawal of sellers. The market was quoted 8½c. nominal.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—Trading continues quiet, with prices slowly easing off on the limited inquiry. Buyers are very conservative and with slow business conditions and uncertainty as to the labor situation, buying is very slow. Quotations: Cochin, 9¾@10c., shipment, 9½c.; Ceylon, 8¾@9c., shipment, 8¾c.

PALM OIL.—Conditions have not improved and seem to be having a further depressing effect on the market. There is no particular pressure, but with slow demand, sellers are at a disadvantage. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6¾@6½c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7c.; do., to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; palm kernel, 8½@8¾c.; shipment, 8@8½c.

CORN OIL.—The market has improved a little from the low point. Trading is quiet, however, with the volume of business moderate. Prices are quoted at \$5.35@5.40 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices show but little change for the week. The tone is easier and prices seem a little lower to sell. Spot is quoted at 6¾@6¾c., while shipment oil is 6½@6¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet but steady. A fair jobbing trade is reported. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c. @ \$1.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 79c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

OLEO OIL.—The market has shown further advance, with a good business at the higher level of prices. Consumption is heavy and supplies have been well absorbed by the recent good business. Choice is quoted at 13½c.; New York, medium, 9¾c.; Rotterdam, 77 florins.

GREASE.—The demand is very quiet. Prices show very little change and trade is limited. Quotations: Yellow, 5½@5¾c.; bone, 5¾@6c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very quiet, with prices nominal. Yellow, 5½@6c.; and white, 6¾@7c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 22 tcs.: Barbadoes, W. I., 66 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 210 bbls.; Havre, France, 75 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 187 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 6 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 bbls.; London, England, 20 bbls.; Macoris, San Domingo, 10 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas Islands, 57 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 15 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 734 bbls., 5 tcs.; St. Johns, N. B., 179 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 180 bbls., 56 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 138 bxs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 75 bxs.; Manaos, Brazil, 100 cs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 22 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 6, 1912:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 28 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 39 bbls.; Barbadoes, W. I., 184 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 24 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 192 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 350 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 tcs., 13 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 14 bbls., 1,000 lbs., 10 tcs.; Lagos, Portugal, 90 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 45 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 33 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Manaos, Brazil, 50 bbls.; Mauritius, Island of, 33 tcs.; Nassau, Bahamas Islands, 28 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 21 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 51 bbls., 5 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 150 bbls.; St. Johns, N. B., 295 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 50 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 68 bbls., 33 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tcs.; Barbadoes, W. I., 14 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 809 tcs.; Limasol, Cyprus, 10 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 75 tcs.; London, England, 125 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,720 tcs.; St. Johns, N. B., 275 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 50 tcs.

From Baltimore, Md., to Liverpool, England, 30 tcs.; to Rotterdam, Holland, 70 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbadoes, W. I., 8,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,991 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,375 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,030 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 9,000 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 2,430 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas Islands, 2,365 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11,454 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 4,800 lbs.

TALLOW.—Genoa, Italy, 8,741 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,250 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 124,382 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 11,193 lbs.

TONGUE.—Hamburg, Germany, 14 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 327 pa.; London, England, 10 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 364 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 16 pa.; Batavia, Java, 69 cs.; Bristol, England, 314 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 cs.; Cuidad Bolivar, Venezuela, 342 cs.; Colon, Panama, 153 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 40 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 21 pa.; Limon, C. R., 37 cs.; Liverpool, England, 350 cs.; London, England, 1,060 cs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 53 pa.; Manaos, Brazil, 150 cs.; Manchester, England, 398 pa.; Manila, P. I., 292 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 45 cs.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 55 pa.; Tampico, Mexico, 82 cs.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 8.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8405@4.8415
Demand sterling.....	4.8715@4.8720
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23½-1-16@5.23½
Commercial, 60 days....	5.21½-1-16@5.21½
Commercial, sight.....	5.18½-1-16@5.18½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	95 @ 95 1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94½ @ 94 3-16
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25% @ 5.25-1-16
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days....	39 3-16 @ 39%

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	17 6	17	@ 26c.
Oil Cake.....	12 6	14c.	@ 17c.
Bacon.....	17 6	20	@ 26c.
Lard, tierces.....	17 6	20	@ 26c.
Cheese.....	25	25	@ 48c.
Canned meats.....	17 6	20	@ 26c.
Butter.....	30	30	@ 48c.
Tallow.....	17 6	20	@ 26c.
Fork, per barrel.....	17 6	20	@ 26c.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 8.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 59½ marks; butter oil, 60 marks; summer yellow, 59½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 8.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 32½ florins; choice summer white, 34½ florins, and butter oil, 36 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 8.—Market is easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 68½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 8.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 69½ francs; prime winter yellow, 73½ francs; choice summer white oil, 73½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 8.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 27½s.; summer yellow, 26½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 7.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 34c. basis prime; trading continues light. Meal, \$23, f. o. b. Georgia mill points, for 7 per cent. prime. Hulls weak at \$5, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 7.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; prime crude, 35½@35¾c. Prime 8 per cent. meal \$25.75@26. Hulls scarce, \$6@6.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, March 7.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 33½c. bid, 34c. asked; offerings and demand light. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$28; 7½ per cent., \$27.50, tagged, New Orleans. Hulls, \$7.25 loose, \$9.25, sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 7.—Cottonseed oil market quite and steady; 34c. bid for prime crude. Choice loose cake, \$25.50@26.25 bid, f. o. b. Galveston. Trading very light in both oil and cake; mills holding and buyers indifferent.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, March 6, 1912.—During the early part of the week trading was light, but as the week drew on it increased in volume. The past two days in particular the volume of trading assumed large proportions. Fluctuations were not heavy at

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any time, but advances of a point or two were recorded daily and at the close of the week the market shows a total advance of 11 to 13 points. The crude market continues dull with only scattering tanks selling. The domestic consuming demand continues fair. Foreign buying seems to have practically ceased, the Southern part of Europe being about the only buyer and only in a small way.

The advance of the past week was little short of surprising to the "bears." As one party said, notwithstanding heavy tenders, very close to 20,000 bbls. (which, with the exception of only one month, is a record amount), the English coal strike, which he claims is going to upset business entirely, and further, notwithstanding the lightness of the consuming demand, the market unaccountably persists in stubbornly advancing daily point by point. These daily advances, in the face of all the "bear" news which the "shorts" could dig up, together with the advances in the lard market, at last got on the nerves of some of the weaker "shorts," and every day lately they were found among the best buyers. Long liquidation and selling by the stronger "bears," however, has been heavy all week, but notwithstanding same, the market seemed to absorb all offerings at gradually higher prices. Should the market advance further, the consumers who are beginning to show signs of uneasiness, might be looked to to increase their buying orders. The market may have reactions from time to time, but values seem to work to a higher level after every setback.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS COMPARED.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the seven months ending with January, 1912, according to official government reports, amounted to 640,145 bbls., compared to 611,329 bbls. in the same period of 1908-9, which was the previous heavy export year. A comparison of exports for this period by countries of destination is given as follows:

	7 mos. 1911-12. Bbls.	7 mos. 1908-9. Bbls.
United Kingdom	124,150	45,406
Austria-Hungary	14,277	16,771
Belgium	16,149	9,348
France	42,443	70,123
Germany	32,561	56,776
Italy	48,702	87,579
Netherlands	185,254	153,580
Norway	13,245	*
Turkey in Europe	19,801	*
Other Europe	21,729	44,902
Canada	21,729	15,578
Mexico	46,489	61,564
Cuba	3,179	4,086
Other West Indies	12,145	10,876
Argentina	9,332	7,394
Brazil	3,060	3,110
Chile	7,402	1,528
Other South America	7,060	6,256
Other countries	11,420	16,452
Total, bbls.	640,145	611,329

*Not separately reported in 1908-9.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Steadier—Sentiment Slightly Improved—Crude Holds Well—Advances in Cotton and Lard Are Factors—Spot Oil Shows Support.

The aspect of the market has not changed essentially, although routine developments have been instrumental in the hardening of the undertone. The fact that there has been a marked improvement in western lard values, together with the higher level of cotton prices, the latter reflecting less favorable weather conditions than desired, had considerable influence, and resulted in more optimistic sentiment permeating quarters heretofore bearish or apathetic. Underlying conditions, however, have not been greatly altered, so that the enthusiasm is not rampant, which is best indicated in the narrowness of fluctuations.

Undoubtedly an important change will be felt at first at the south, as it is claimed that offerings of crude are not heavy. Consuming inquiry has not been large, but is still indicative of buyers taking small lots at a time and coming to the market frequently. This indubitably shows a fair aggregate demand at the end of each month, and would partially account for the absence of pressure as the season progresses, particularly as the forward sales earlier in the season were prodigious. Seemingly, there is little incentive at this time for consumers to stock up, but on the other hand, their conservative buying of the past has not resulted in a lowering of levels, despite the enormity of the cotton crop.

The trade is still at a loss to arrive at

conclusions as to the amount of seed to be crushed from the big cotton production this season, and it is not believed that there will be any definite opinions forwarded, or considered seriously, until the cotton planting season. At that time the seed unsold will have to be transferred to the soil or disposed of to crude mills. Unquestionably, the higher range of cotton values will be instrumental in tempering the agitation so noticeable early in the season for a reduced cotton area, while it has been pointed out frequently that the indisposition of farmers to purchase fertilizer freely will probably result in a larger use of seed for that purpose. This condition is made more prominent by the fact that mills are not anxious bidders for seed at this time, due to some extent to inferior quality. It has been shown that the refining losses are excessively large, and refiners have been emphatic in their statements that a considerable volume of oil has been treated to a larger extent than the oil received in previous seasons.

During this month there have been more than 15,000 bbls. of oil tendered on March contracts, and receivers of the major volume of this oil assert that there have been rejections made on several thousand barrels, due to unsatisfactory qualities. There are some claims that the deliveries so far this month were larger than had been anticipated or had been prepared for, so that congestion resulted, the inference being that, in the hope of gaining time, some complaint was found with the oil received, whether justified or not. The fact remains, however, that there is a unanimity of opinion of refining losses being

larger than last year, and of course this feature, together with the probabilities of less seed passing to oil channels, because of the lower seed quotations and consequent inducement to relegate this to the soil, may go a long way toward offsetting the larger available seed supplies than in previous seasons.

With the progress of the season, the cotton crop is entering into the market as a factor. It is believed that early cotton advices will be received with a great deal of interest principally because there will be no official information received until the June report. Moreover, the existence of an extremely large, long interest in the July option in the cottonseed oil market is generally acknowledged, and while the season end demand for oil, as compared with the supplies, will have important influence, the disposition to carry oil over until the early fall will also be affected by the prospects of an early cotton yield. To date crop preparations have been decidedly backward, particularly in the eastern and in some parts of the central territory. There has been heavy precipitation with abnormally low temperatures, and while a favorable planting season followed by propitious conditions may serve to overcome this unfavorable start, there is already considerable nervousness expressed. The season in the ground is admitted to have been exceptionally good with an abundance of moisture, while in the meantime, the question of acreage is debatable. A reduced area planted in the eastern sections would not be surprising, but this may be offset by more confident planting in the boll weevil sections and an

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increment in the acreage in parts of Texas. A diminution in the spread of fertilizer is also looked for.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 2, 1912.—Spot, \$5.53@5.57; March, \$5.53@5.55; April, \$5.60@5.61; May, \$5.60@5.68; June, \$5.70@5.73; July, \$5.78@5.79; August, \$5.85@5.89; September, \$5.90@5.91; October, \$5.75@5.85. Futures closed at 1 decline to 10 advance. Sales were: March, 600, \$5.54@5.53; April, 200, \$5.61; May, 1,100, \$5.67; July, 3,100, \$5.79; October, 200, \$5.80. Total sales, 5,200 bbls. Good off, \$5.30@5.50; off, \$5.30@5.45; winter, \$5.75@6; summer, \$5.65@6; prime crude S. E., \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40 bid.

Monday, March 4, 1912.—Spot, \$5.50@5.60; March, \$5.55@5.56; April, \$5.61@5.63; May, \$5.68@5.69; June, \$5.74@5.75; July, \$5.79@5.81; August, \$5.85@5.90; September, \$5.93@5.94; October, \$5.75@5.85. Futures closed at unchanged to 4 advance. Sales were: March, 3,800, \$5.56@5.53; May, 900, \$5.69@5.67; July, 5,300, \$5.80@5.78; September, 1,500, \$5.93. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$5.35@5.50; off, \$5.30@5.45; winter, \$5.75@6.15; summer, \$5.75@6.15; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54@4.67; prime crude, valley, \$4.67 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$4.54 nom.

Tuesday, March 5, 1912.—Spot, \$5.58@5.70; March, \$5.58@5.60; April, \$5.65@5.67; May, \$5.72@5.73; June, \$5.76@5.80; July, \$5.83@5.84; August, \$5.90@5.95; September, \$5.95@5.96; October, \$5.78@5.87. Futures closed at 2 to 5 advance. Sales were: March, 3,300, \$5.59@5.56; April, 300, \$5.65@5.63; May, 10,300, \$5.73@5.69; July, 6,100, \$5.83@5.81; September, 1,800, \$5.95@5.93. Total sales, 21,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.36@5.55; off, \$5.35@5.47; winter, \$5.75@6.25; summer, \$5.75@6.25; prime crude S. E., \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.67 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$4.54 nom.

Wednesday, March 6, 1912.—Spot, \$5.60@5.64; March, \$5.60@5.61; April, \$5.68@5.69; May, \$5.72@5.73; June, \$5.76@5.78; July, \$5.84@5.85; August, \$5.90@5.93; September,

\$5.96@5.97; October, \$5.83@5.85. Futures closed at unchanged to 5 advance. Sales were: March, 1,700, \$5.61@5.60; April, 1,100, \$5.70@5.68; May, 7,700, \$5.74@5.72; July, \$7,600, \$5.86@5.85; September, 4,200, \$5.97; October, 600, \$5.88@5.84. Total sales, 22,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.40@5.55; off, \$5.35@5.47; winter, \$5.75@6.30; summer, \$5.75@6.30; prime crude, S. E., \$4.57@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.54 nom.

Thursday, March 7, 1912.—Spot, \$5.62@5.73; March, \$5.63@5.65; April, \$5.68@5.70; May, \$5.72@5.73; June, \$5.76@5.80; July, \$5.83@5.84; August, \$5.88@5.93; September, \$5.95@5.96; October, \$5.81@5.84. Futures closed 2 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: March, 2,800, \$5.61@5.63; April, 900, \$5.68@5.69; May, 4,700, \$5.70@5.72; July, 6,200, \$5.81@5.83; September, 1,700, \$5.93@5.94. Total sales, 16,400. Good off, \$5.45@5.60; off, \$5.40@5.55; winter, \$5.75; summer, \$5.75; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.54.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to March 6, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
	Bbls.		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	78	200
Acajutla, Salvador	—	186	137
Acra, W. Africa	—	160	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	3,896	1,083
Algiers, Algeria	—	23	72
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	37
Amatola, Honduras	—	19	5
Amsterdam, Holland	65	545	—
Ancona, Italy	—	2,139	1,372
Antigua, W. I.	—	2	95

Antilla, W. I.	—	50	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	5	—
Antwerp, Belgium	300	4,626	961
Arendal, Norway	—	59	—
Arica, Chile	—	168	228
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	17	10
Auckland, N. Z.	—	700	93
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	4	9
Azuin, W. I.	—	244	417
Bahia, Brazil	—	409	142
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	148	48
Barbados, W. I.	—	454	521
Beira, E. Africa	—	80	32
Beirut, Syria	—	24	358
Bergen, Norway	225	1,135	435
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—
Bordeaux, France	—	1,660	810
Braila, Roumania	—	525	785
Bremen, Germany	—	700	30
Bristol, England	—	50	25
Buenos Aires, Argentina	233	8,925	4,598
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	450
Calabrian, Cuba	—	—	5
Cairo, Egypt	—	44	14
Cape Town, Africa	—	962	2,162
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	19
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3
Carupapo, Venezuela	—	—	10
Casablanca, Venezuela	85	230	—
Cavella	—	25	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	9	476	533
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	—
Christiana, Norway	—	4,600	1,450
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	14	247
Colon, Panama	65	1,202	1,272
Constantinople, Turkey	—	7,227	12,407
Constanta, Roumania	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	6,600	2,130
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	60	59
Cork, Ireland	—	400	600
Cristobal, Panama	—	315	—
Cueta, Colombia	—	3	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	77	40
Danzig, Germany	30	30	—
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	1,520	740
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	157	401
Demerara, Br. Guiana	38	1,585	1,100
Dominica, W. I.	—	62	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	210	350
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,300	1,675
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	—	52
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250

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Falmouth, W. I.	7	Santiago, Chili	66	Hamburg, Germany	2,748	—
Flume, Austria	200	Santos, Brazil	560	Havana, Cuba	95	—
Fredericksdal, Norway	70	Savannia, Colombia	6	Rotterdam, Holland	1,050	9,750
Galatz, Roumania	3,325	Sokondi, Africa	4	Vera Cruz, Mexico	450	6,902
Gallipoli, Turkey	150	Smyrna, Turkey	1,497	Total	1,145	14,713
Genoa, Italy	23,458	Southampton, England	3,051			6,902
Gibraltar, Spain	100	Stavanger, Norway	1,170			
Glasgow, Scotland	23,458	Stockholm, Sweden	25			
Gonâves, Haiti	3,151	Stettin, Germany	805			
Gothenburg, Sweden	3	Treblonde, Armenia	325			
Grand Papo	1,050	Turin, Italy	500			
Grenada, W. I.	76	Tunis, Sicily	998			
Guadeloupe, W. I.	7	Tampico, Mexico	21			
Guantanamo, Cuba	1,235	Tangier, Morocco	321			
Guayaquil, Ecuador	21	Tonsberg, Norway	43			
Hamburg, Germany	9	Treblonde, Armenia	150			
Havana, Cuba	1,920	Trieste, Austria	29			
Havre, France	2,061	Trinidad, Island of	13,088			
Helsingfors, Finland	2,495	Tripoli, Tripoli	5			
Horsens, Denmark	53	Tunaco, Colombia	232			
Hull, England	20	Tunis, Algeria	10			
Iquique, Chile	25	Valetta, Maltese Island	58			
Jacmel, Haiti	585	Valparaiso, Chile	175			
Jamaica, W. I.	94	Varna, Bulgaria	325			
Karsiyaka, Turkey	26	Venice, Italy	4,052			
Kingston, W. I.	11	Vera Cruz, Mexico	3,256			
Kobe, Japan	2,792	Wellington, N. Z.	20,194			
Koenigsberg, Germany	6	Yokohama, Japan	193			
Kustendji, Roumania	10	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	174			
La Guaira, Venezuela	2,875	Total	4,229			
La Libertad, Salvador	8		54			
La Plata, A. R.	4		23			
Leghorn, Italy	19					
Lelsgt, Germany	4,848					
Leith, Scotland	6,340					
Limon, C. R.	20					
Liverpool, England	297					
London, England	27,941					
Lyttleton, N. Z.	50					
Macoris, S. D.	25					
Malmö, Sweden	100					
Malta, Island of	601					
Manchester, England	849					
Manila, P. I.	350					
Maracaibo, Venezuela	2,180					
Marseilles, France	1,792					
Martinique, W. I.	50					
Massawa, Arabia	54					
Matauzas, W. I.	19					
Mauritius, W. I.	53					
Melbourne, Australia	10					
Mersina, Turkey	71					
Monrovia, Africa	71					
Montego Bay, W. I.	9					
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	52					
Montevideo, Uruguay	58					
Naples, Italy	142					
Newcastle, England	3,236					
Nuevitas, Cuba	3,970					
Nipe, Cuba	25					
Norrkoping, Sweden	150					
Oran, Algeria	25					
Panama, Panama	1,482					
Panduera, Asia	264					
Para, Brazil	3					
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	38					
Patras, Greece	250					
Pernambuco, Brazil	38					
Phillipville, Algeria	225					
Piraeus, Greece	14					
Port Antonio, W. I.	3					
Port au Prince, W. I.	97					
Port Barrios, C. A.	61					
Port Limon, C. R.	71					
Port Maria, W. I.	40					
Port of Spain, W. I.	222					
Port Said, Egypt	19					
Porto Corte, Honduras	18					
Preston, England	7					
Progresso, Mexico	25					
Puerto, Mexico	40					
Puerto Plata, S. D.	66					
Punti Arenas, C. R.	66					
Ravenna, Italy	66					
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	775					
Rodosta, A. R.	2,080					
Rosario, A. R.	885					
Rotterdam, Holland	196					
St. Croix, W. I.	666					
St. Johns, N. F.	10					
St. Kitts, W. I.	30					
St. Thomas, W. I.	20					
Salouen, Turkey	3,208					
Sanchez, San Dom.	2,190					
San Domingo, San Dom.	36					
Santiago, Cuba	364					
	41					
	727					

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	8,885	650
Belfast, Ireland	280	125
Bremen, Germany	610	410
Bristol, England	50	—
Christiania, Norway	1,500	6,160
Hamburg, Germany	17,421	2,595
Havana, Cuba	1,039	122
Havre, France	2,680	1,035
Hull, England	50	—
Kingston, W. I.	100	—
Liverpool, England	496	500
London, England	100	13,436
Manchester, England	2,071	1,100
Manzanailla, Cuba	—	10
Marseilles, France	3,075	350
Port Limon, C. R.	—	60
Progreso, Mexico	335	33
Rotterdam, Holland	82,131	2,040
Stavanger, Norway	495	1,040
Tampico, Mexico	330	300
Trieste, Austria	—	320
Venice, Italy	—	500
Vera Cruz, Mexico	197	847
Total	3,188	162,524
		27,176

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	30	1,150
Bremen, Germany	65	470
Genoa, Italy	—	50

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

The National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, which holds its annual convention at Memphis, June 12, 13 and 14, expects to have the largest gathering of active oil mill men at this convention that have ever been gotten together at one time in the history of the industry. The officers have been at work on the programme for the past year, and the special committee has been working on the railroads for the lowest possible rates to Memphis from all over the United States, and also low hotel rates while in Memphis.

The educational features of this convention this year, it is said, will be the best that



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Our Brands of Refined Cottonseed Oil are the Highest Quality

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CHOICE WINTER WHITE OIL

"PHOENIX BRAND"
COOKING OIL
"ORIOLE BRAND"
CHOICE WINTER YELLOW
"PARROT BRAND"
PRIME WINTER YELLOW

"SPARROW BRAND"
PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
"PHEASANT BRAND"
GOOD OFF SUMMER YELLOW
"OSTRICH BRAND"
OFF SUMMER YELLOW

Also COTTONSEED OIL STEARINE, SOAPSTOCK and BLACK GREASE
CABLE ADDRESS "PHOENIX," MEMPHIS

have ever been gotten up for any body of practical men in one special line of business such as the cotton oil mill trade. The social side of the convention will be looked after by a special committee, and that is being worked on at this early date also, so that a trip to this convention will be well worth the money to any active oil mill superintendent who wants to improve himself by meeting other men engaged in the same business, and discussing ways and means of putting himself on a higher plane of efficiency.

The exhibits at this convention will be large, as space is being reserved already by several of the large oil mill machinery supply houses and manufacturers. Those interested in exhibits and space at this convention can address F. M. Smith, president, Oil Mill Machinery Men's Supply Association, Dallas, Tex.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FREIGHTS.

Freight tariffs of the Southwestern lines making advances on cottonseed products were suspended last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission from March 2 until June 29, pending an investigation. While the order directly affects the lines operated in the Southwestern territory, it also concerns approximately six hundred roads east of the Missouri River. The advances in the tariffs amounted to about 10 per cent., on an average, from Middle Western points to Texas ports and Eastern destinations.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 6½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 6½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 6½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9½c.



TRADE MARK

G. V. ELECTRICS FOR PACKING HOUSES

The General Vehicle Company has a larger number of 3½-ton and 5-ton trucks in service than any other truck manufacturer. We have been selling G. V. Electric fleets for years.

Heavy service trucks built on our standardized chassis and having bodies which are replicas of the practical tried-and-tested horse wagon types are a specialty with us. We will also sell you a chassis upon which to build a body or to transfer a regular wagon body if you desire.

The United Dressed Beef Company of New York have 23 G. V. Electrics in daily service, 18 of these being of 3½ tons capacity and 3 of them "5-tonners." These great trucks have given the best of service for 5½ years.

Among other wholesale meat dealers the following companies use from two to twelve G. V. trucks: Sulzberger & Sons Co. (10 of 3½ tons capacity), N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Company (6—3½ tons), Richard Webber, John Morrell & Co. We have many more in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston—and all are making good.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and you surely must admit that G. V. Electrics have passed the experimental stage in packing house service, as well as in many other lines. If your trucking and delivery problem calls for heavy service trucks why not take a leaf from the book of one of our customers in your own line of business and get down to real money-saving facts?

Consider us always at your service.

Catalogue 81 on request.



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Philadelphia, Witherspoon Bidg. St. Louis, Wainwright Bidg.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago..

PACKER HIDES.—There has been only a moderate amount of trading so far this week, but the packers continue to hold the situation well in hand, and despite the present light demand, quotations are generally firm on native varieties and strong on all kinds of branded stock. The receipts of cattle, while slightly larger than last week, are still light, and the slaughter, especially of branded cattle, is smaller than expected. Native steers rule quiet, but continue to be held steady at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for January and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for February salting. Tanners continue to hold off, especially on Februarys, which are regarded as too high, and last sales of early Januarys were at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with late Januarys unsold at this. Texas steers are evidently held too high to interest tanners, and no recent trading has developed. As yet 15c. has been top for heavy Texas, and tanners are not interested in the few cars of late February and early March unsold, which are held at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. All weights last sold together at 15c. heavies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lights, and 14c. extremes, with $\frac{1}{4}$ @1c. more now talked. Butt brands are firm at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the last sales of about two cars at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. took about the only offering of these that was on the market unsold. Some packers have been talking 15c. Colorados are unchanged at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with supplies limited and no late sales reported. Branded cows are very strong and in limited supply. Market nominal at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for ahead. Native cows remain unchanged with a fair amount of inquiry, and prices on both light and heavy weights ranging from 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to salting, etc. Further sales are noted of 5,000 February heavy cows at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and January heavies are held at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. February lights offered 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Native bulls are nominal at 13c. asked for January, and 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for February. Tanners not interested. Branded bulls are steady, and another car of January-February salting is reported selling at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Later.—Packer hides are quiet, but there is a report of three cars of March Fort Worth Heavy Texas sold at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—As noted recently there is a somewhat easier tendency to the market again, as one dealer weakened up on late receipt buffs from 13c., and sold several cars at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Other dealers are endeavoring to hold firm, but the demand at present is inactive and buyers are trying to depress the situation as much as possible and are talking from $\frac{1}{4}$ @1c. down on all selections from the last selling prices. Buffs, which have been holding of late at 13c. for current receipts, are now somewhat easier as per the sales of two to three cars noted recently at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., containing not over 50 per cent. seconds and for delivery in about 10 days. The market today is quotable at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13c. for present receipts. It is reported some choice selection buffs sold at 13c. Regular run quoted 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Heavy cows are also quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13c. Some of these could have been obtained at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in connection with the late sales of buffs at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but were not taken by the buyer. Extremes rule at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14c. for late receipts, according to quality, dates of delivery and percentage of seconds in different lots. Last sales of lots running two-thirds firsts were at 14c., and lots running fully half No. 2s at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Buyers' views on lots running mostly seconds are not over 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Choice stock containing fall hides is held at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and might still bring that figure, but there are but few such lots obtainable. Heavy steers are quiet and nominal at 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for late receipts, with no trading reported. Bulls rule unchanged at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c., with all late receipts obtainable at the inside figure. Branded hides continue strong and kept closely picked up at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c. flat for regular countries, and up to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c. flat for Southwestern small packer lots.

Later.—Dealers report more trading and

claim to have sold several cars of choice buffs and heavy cows at 13c. One car of all No. 2 buffs sold at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Regular runs extremes are offered at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and all No. 2 extremes are not wanted at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The sale recently noted of fall bulls at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. consisted mostly of No. 1s, and was taken for export.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is more active and the market, as previously noted, is firmer. Buyers are paying up to \$4.25 for choice mixed lots running mostly cities, but ordinary lots of small hides are still obtainable at \$4.10. Good countries alone last sold at \$4.10.

DRY HIDES.—The market is strong in sympathy with foreign stock. Short trim sole leather weights rule at 22@22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., long trim 1c. less, and choice light hides and kips 24@24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues firm, with prices unchanged for stock on hand, but higher prices asked for collections ahead. Packer skins last sold at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but packers are not interested in selling their March skins at this. Chicago cities rule at 18@18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and outside cities 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ @18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with more than outside rates asked for March stock. Countries range from 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., according to quality, sections, etc. Kips are quiet at around 14c. for countries, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. cities, and 15c. packers and choice cities. Light calf and deacons unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues firm. There is no change in packer heavy sheep, which are still held at \$1.75. All weight packer sheep and lambs range from \$1.55@1.65, with regular runs bringing \$1.60. Outside city packers range for all weights from \$1.40@1.55, with extra choice up to \$1.65, and some late sales at \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$. Countries sell at a wide range as to lots. Old stuff brings 90c.@\$1.10, and late receipts from \$1.15@1.35, and one car of good late receipt stock sold at \$1.30.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues strong on all kinds of common varieties, and the demand is fully sufficient to take everything as fast as it comes forward. Central Americans have advanced another $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the 1,000 of these that arrived on the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" this week have sold at 24c. Orinocos are now quotable at 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. along with mountain Bogotas at the same price, and Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The only hides on the market unsold are 879 Cumunas, etc., per the S. S. "Prins der Nederlander," which came in this week, but there are some fresh arrivals today, including 1,900 Central Americans, etc., per the S. S. "Colon," and 3,465 Mexicans per the S. S. "Camaguey" from Tampico. Of these Mexicans 2,000 were a direct importation by one tanner. The River Plate market is quoted unchanged but firm at 23c. for Buenos Ayres, and 25c. for Montevideos. Bids have been cabled from here to Brazil of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Bahias, but these have met with no reply, and it is assumed that the equivalent to higher prices than this are being paid for these by Europeans.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Two different cables here report that 4,000 Sansinena frigorificos have been sold to Europe at the equivalent to 17c. c. i. f. here, including commissions, but some other cables may figure the price about 1-16c. under this figure. Small lots of other frigorificos steers are reported selling at 17c. No sale is reported of Sansinena cows. Mexicans are firmer with coast varieties quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and Progresos at 13c. Some Monterey city hides are being held at 13c. f. o. b. there. The S. S. "Camaguey" in today from Tampico, brought 611 bds., of which 415 bds. go to one tanner. Antwerp advices dated February 26, give fresh offerings of 17,000 Fray Bentos and Colon Liebig ox and 2,000 cows.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The situation continues firm on branded hides, which are in good request, but with no further sales reported. There is a fairly large supply here, however, of late January, February and early March native steers, which are not

taken at the asking rate, which is 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is a somewhat better inquiry from tanners, and some dealers are inclined to hold slightly firmer, but no large sales have developed here of late, and there are fair-sized offerings on the market of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Middle West buffs and heavy cows for which 13c. is being asked, and for which most buyers are not willing to pay over 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for lots that are of late receipt. The market here is quotable at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13c. for buffs and heavy cows, and 14@14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for extremes. One sale has been made of a lot of about 600 New York State hides out of first salt of heavy average, and not containing many extremes at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat. This is the same lot as was noted as being offered recently at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat. Bids have been made of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for Ohio late receipt heavy bulls that were offered here at 11c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is firm but unchanged, and in the absence of any reported trading of account quotations are listed on New York Cities at \$1.60@1.65, \$2.05@2.10 and \$2.40@2.45, outside cities \$1.45@1.50, \$1.95@2 and \$2.25@2.30, and countries 5c. less.

European.

Some other cables on the late Berlin auction state that Calfskins advanced 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on light and middle weights, and remained unchanged on heavy weights. There are some offerings on the market of salted Polish calfskins, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 lbs., with heads and short shanks, at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. which is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under some previous offerings of these last week. Some salted Finland calfskins, with heads and partly short shanks and including 20@30 per cent headless, running 6@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Cables received here today from London state that the market on Anglo-American packer native steers is even firmer than a while ago, despite the coal strike. Cables from Holland quote 15c. as bottom today on Amsterdam best city abattoir spready cows of 6' 4" and up c. i. f. New York, with 3 per cent., and some are talking up to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Boston.

Market more active, and it is reported about 10,000 Ohio, etc., buffs have been sold at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 13c., as to lots, also extremes at 14@14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Southerns are slightly easier at 11c. for far South, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for middle South, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for northern sections of the South.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 7, 1912.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75@1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; tale, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in easks, \$1.35, and in bbls., \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4@4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90/92 per cent. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1,800 lbs., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; Palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 75c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 60@70c. per gal.; Ceylon Coconut oil, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 5.60@5.70c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

Prime cattle tallow in hhds., 6c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; house grease, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

Chicago Section

Who said he said he wouldn't take it? Now, all together: "I didn't!"

When they get a drop or two inside, some men seem to think they are the whole ocean.

Politics seems to be crowding the packers' trial clear out of the newspapers. Ain't it a shame?

Why is the packers' case like a porous plaster? Because—oh, yes, we answered that last week.

Leo Roth, a stock buyer for the Sulzberger & Sons Company, died at Oklahoma City on March first.

The receiving office of the S. & S. Company at the Yards caught fire on Sunday. Small damage.

Ever go to night school? They do say the packers have one. Look out, the gob-el-ins'll git you!

Want to invest in a packinghouse proposition that looks good? If you are interested, look on page 48 this week.

Joseph S. Smith, for several years manager of the hide department of the National Packing Company, died last week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending March 2, 1912, averaged 9.24 cents per pound.

Mr. T. Henry Foster, superintendent of the Morrell Packing plant at Sioux Falls, S. D., was a Chicago visitor during the week.

A fire destroyed two buildings of the Diamond Glue Company on Robinson street on Sunday last. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.

Whoever, at any time, under any circumstances, expected the Elgin Butter Board to

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favor the removal of the 10 cents oleomargarine tax?

The startling news comes from Mankato, Minn., that people prefer yellow to white oleomargarine. And it took Minnesota legal talent, too, to find it out.

Thirteen men were turned loose upon the public as food inspectors after passing an "efficiency" examination. Not one man on the list reached the .80 mark.

There are some chemists in Chicago looking towards the East, should the country's hopes be realized and a certain Doc's resignation be put in at Washington.

Lumbermen in the Northern woods advise us to prepare for serious floods when the ice breaks up. This will also interest our friends in the Kaw river bottoms.

Six department heads of Swift & Company and four of Armour & Company were called for jury duty in the court for the insane. Keep steady, boys, and don't get too near them.

It had to be Jerry Murphy to bring the first damage suit against the S. & S. Company at Oklahoma City. Jerry is a cattle driver by profession, and the cattle did the damage to his foot.

While it was a live exhibition at Dexter Pavilion the other night it was not the usual sight of a livestock exhibition. The Chicago Turners and Turneresse had the tan bark all to themselves.

Speaking of the proposed application of

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construction or remodeling of a packing-
house or abattoir.
William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

Teddy's recall-of-decisions plan to the Ten Commandments, they do say there's one of them he would like to try it on right away. "Thou shalt not bear false witness," etc.

It is probably true, but it sounds odd that "All South Dakota is due to be benefited by the establishment of a packing house in Sioux Falls." There's one there already, and a good one. But always room for more, in spite of the muckrakers.

U. S. Patent No. 845,791, H. W. Wiley, patentee. To keep your name in the newspapers, start the report that you're going to resign, and then deny it, as a canard invented by your enemies the "food poisoners." Never fails to get space, both coming and going.

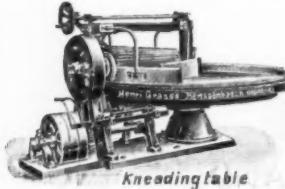
The Milwaukee coroner reopened the case of Herbert L. Swift, who died on a train en route for a hunting trip in October, 1911. The finding was confirmed that natural causes led to Mr. Swift's death. A sad coincidence was the death of his widow on Tuesday, March 5.

A Mexican bullfight is tame compared to what Chicago has to offer. Two cattle cars of a stock train left the elevated tracks of the Chicago Junction Railway and hung suspended from the structure. The weight of the cattle forced out the ends of the cars, when the show began. Two enterprising steers scaled up to the South Side elevated for passage to the yards. But lacking the necessary obulus, they were refused. The Stock Yards' cowboys appeared in the last act.

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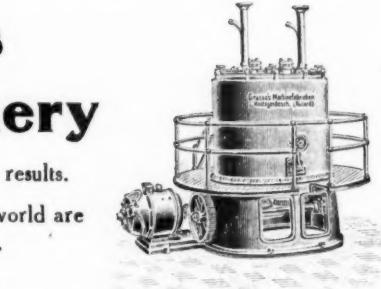
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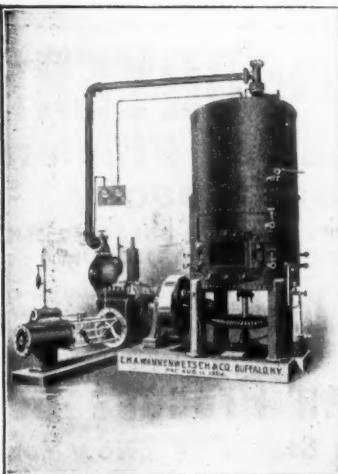
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ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

March 9, 1912.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 26.....	16,957	1,025	45,689	32,751
Tuesday, Feb. 27.....	4,100	684	15,230	21,166
Wednesday, Feb. 28.....	13,849	2,110	22,520	26,621
Thursday, Feb. 29.....	8,465	3,484	45,144	21,997
Friday, March 1.....	3,029	700	39,084	7,141
Saturday, March 2.....	362	52	16,256	2,490
Total last week.....	46,771	8,145	181,932	112,166
Previous week.....	51,698	8,235	196,173	84,585
Cor. week, 1911.....	45,920	8,470	137,136	60,794
Cor. week, 1910.....	58,141	7,604	110,436	44,204

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 26.....	5,747	186	18,500	6,062
Tuesday, Feb. 27.....	3,230	64	6,642	5,458
Wednesday, Feb. 28.....	4,884	176	8,094	6,242
Thursday, Feb. 29.....	3,637	149	13,393	5,055
Friday, March 1.....	3,600	73	9,632	1,747
Saturday, March 2.....	162	...	6,402	507
Total last week.....	21,260	648	62,663	25,071
Previous week.....	22,338	670	65,576	14,823
Cor. week, 1911.....	20,191	428	35,204	8,485
Cor. week, 1910.....	22,301	382	33,399	7,310

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 2, 1912.....	497,907	1,729,587	1,000,738
Same period, 1911.....	527,179	1,340,257	789,495

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Week ending March 2, 1912.....	526,000
Previous week.....	555,000	
Year ago.....	447,000	
Two years ago.....	348,000	
Total year to date.....	5,665,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 2, 1912.....	117,500	429,800	230,000
Week ago.....	124,600	431,800	207,300
Year ago.....	118,300	360,400	148,900
Two years ago.....	142,400	274,500	115,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending March 2, 1912.....	29,700
Armour & Co.....	24,800	
Swift & Co.....	15,400	
Morris & Co.....	8,900	
Anglo-American.....	4,900	
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,200	
Hammond Co.....	5,800	
Western P. Co.....	6,500	
Boore & Co.....	1,200	
Roberts & Oake.....	2,600	
Miller & Hart.....	2,700	
Independent P. Co.....	4,400	
Brennan P. Co.....	3,500	
Others.....	18,300	

	Totals.....	133,000
Previous week.....	153,000	
1911.....	108,200	
1910.....	81,600	
Total year to date.....	1,393,500	
Same period last year.....	1,084,000	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$6.90	\$6.40	\$4.25	\$6.20
Previous week.....	6.60	6.22	4.05	6.05
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	7.04	4.35	5.90
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.75	9.84	7.35	8.95
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.20	6.47	5.19	7.55

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.50	8.85
Fair to good beefers.....	6.25	7.50
Common to fair beefers.....	5.00	6.25
Inferior killers.....	4.00	5.00
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	6.50	8.40
Good to choice cows.....	4.40	6.10
Canner bulls.....	2.50	3.00
Common to good calves.....	4.50	6.50
Good to choice vealers.....	6.50	8.00
Heavy calves.....	4.25	5.50
Feeding calves.....	4.45	6.25
Stockers.....	3.25	5.25
Common to choice feeders.....	5.00	6.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50	4.00
Common to good cutters.....	3.00	3.75
Inferior to good canners.....	2.75	3.25
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.25	6.50

Bucifer bulls.....	4.85	@6.25
Bologna bulls.....	4.00	@4.90

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$6.45	@6.57 1/2
Choice, butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	6.35	@6.55
Fair to good butchers.....	6.40	@6.50
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.45	@6.50
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up.....	6.35	@6.45
Pigs, 100 lbs. to 130 lbs.....	6.40	@6.50
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.50	@5.50
Baars, according to weight.....	2.50	@3.50
*Stags, 300 lbs. and over.....	6.30	@6.60

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$5.50	@7.00
Fed lambs.....	5.75	@7.25
Cull lambs.....	4.25	@5.25
Native yearlings.....	4.90	@6.00
Native ewes.....	3.25	@4.75
Native wethers.....	4.25	@5.00
Fed wethers.....	4.25	@5.30
Fed ewes.....	3.25	@4.85
Fed yearlings.....	5.00	@6.00
Breeding ewes.....	3.25	@4.50
Colorado fed lambs.....	6.50	@7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$15.40	\$15.85	\$15.40	\$15.85
July.....	15.77 1/2	16.12 1/2	15.77 1/2	16.12 1/2
September.....	16.05	16.42 1/2	16.05	16.42 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.27 1/2	9.45	9.27 1/2	9.42 1/2
July.....	9.42 1/2	9.57 1/2	9.42 1/2	9.57 1/2
September.....	9.62 1/2	9.75	9.62 1/2	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.65	8.80	8.65	8.80
July.....	8.67 1/2	8.90	8.67 1/2	8.90
September.....	8.87 1/2	9.07 1/2	8.87 1/2	8.90

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	15.90	15.90	15.67 1/2	15.75
July.....	16.20	16.22 1/2	15.97 1/2	16.00
September.....	16.50	16.50	16.25	16.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.45	9.45	9.37 1/2	9.37 1/2
July.....	9.60	9.62 1/2	9.52 1/2	9.55
September.....	9.77 1/2	9.80	9.70	9.72 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.82 1/2	8.82 1/2	8.75	8.77 1/2
July.....	8.90	8.92 1/2	8.82 1/2	8.85
September.....	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.02 1/2

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	15.72 1/2	15.87 1/2	15.67 1/2	15.85
July.....	16.00	16.17 1/2	15.97 1/2	16.17 1/2
September.....	16.17 1/2	16.50	16.17 1/2	16.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.32 1/2	9.42 1/2	9.30	9.42 1/2
July.....	9.50	9.60	9.47 1/2	9.60
September.....	9.67 1/2	9.75	9.65	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.72 1/2	8.85	8.72 1/2	8.85
July.....	8.85	8.92 1/2	8.80	8.90
September.....	9.00	9.12 1/2	8.97 1/2	9.12 1/2

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	15.67 1/2	15.70	15.22 1/2	15.32 1/2
July.....	15.92 1/2	15.92 1/2	15.80	15.82 1/2
September.....	16.25	16.25	16.05	16.07 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.30	9.47 1/2	9.3	

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/2@12 1/2
Native steers, medium	10 @10 1/2
Heifers, good	10 @10 1/2
Cows	7 1/2@8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	@15 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	6 1/2@ 7
Steer Chucks	8 @8 1/2
Boneless Chucks	8 @8 1/2
Medium Plates	8 @8 1/2
Steer Plates	8 @7
Cow Rounds	7 1/2@ 8
Steer Rounds	9 1/2@10
Cow Loins	10 @13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	10 @24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	26
Strip Loins	9
Sirloin Butts	12
Shoulder Clods	9
Rolls	10 1/2@11
Rump Butts	8 1/2@11 1/2
Trimmings	7
Shank	5 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	20 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	14 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	11 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	9
Flank Steak	12
Hind Shanks	4 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2
Hearts	5
Tongues	13 @14
Sweetbreads	12
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 1/2@7
Fresh Tripe, plain	4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2
Brains	6 1/2@6 1/2
Kidneys, each	4 1/2@6 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9 @11
Light Carcass	11
Good Carcass	13 @13
Good Saddles	14 1/2
Medium Racks	10 @11
Good Racks	12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2
Sweetbreads	60 @75
Plucks	45 @50
Heads, each	20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	9
Good Caul	10
Round Dressed Lambs	11 1/2
Saddles, Caul	12
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14
Lamb Fries, per pair	8
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, each	2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	7 1/2@ 8
Good Sheep	10 @9 1/2
Medium Saddles	11
Good Saddles	11
Good Racks	5 1/2
Medium Racks	5
Mutton Legs	10 1/2
Mutton Loins	7
Mutton Stew	5
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2@10
Pork Loins	10 1/2@11
Leaf Lard	9 1/2
Tenderloins	25
Spare Ribs	8
Butts	9
Hocks	7
Trimmings	6 1/2
Extra Lean Trimmings	7 1/2
Tails	6 1/2
Snouts	3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2
Pigs, Heads	7
Blade Bones	8 1/2
Blade Meat	9 1/2
Cheek Meat	9 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	3
Neck Bones	2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2
Pork Hearts	4 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb	3 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @10 1/2
Slip Bones	5
Tail Bones	6 @6 1/2
Brains	5 @ 5
Backfat	8 1/2
Hams	12 1/2
Calas	9 1/2@12
Bellies	11 1/2@12
Shoulders	8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CHOICE Bologna

Viennas	9
Frankfurters	10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 1/2
Tongue	12
Minced Sausage	11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth parafine	14
New England Sausage	14
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	14
Special Compressed Ham	14
Berliner Sausage	11
Boneless Butts in casings	19 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	16 1/2
Polish Sausage	10
Garlic Sausage	10
Country Smoked Sausage	11
Farm Sausage	11
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8
Hams, Bologna	13

SUMMER SAUSAGE.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	22
German Salami, Medium Dry	19
Italian Salami	24
Holsteinher	13 1/2
Mettwurst, New	16
Farmer	16 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	18

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$0.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@13.00
Plate Beef	@12.50
Prime Mess Beef	—
Extra Mess Beef	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	12.50
Mess Pork, new	16.25
Clear Fat Backs	16.75
Family Back Pork	17.75
Bean Pork	13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@11 1/2
Pure lard	@10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	8
Lard, compound	7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	45
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tipples; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tipples; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tipples.	45

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2@16 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 15@20 avg.	@ 9
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	8
Regular Plates	7 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	6 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	6

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@13 1/2
Skinned Hams	@14 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	9
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	19
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	13
Wide, 6@ avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	13 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@12 avg.	11
Dried Beef Sets	18
Dried Beef Insides	20
Dried Beef Knuckles	19
Dried Beef Oxtails	17
Regular Boiled Hams	20
Smoked Boiled Hams	21
Boiled Calas	14 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	22
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	14 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@17
Export Rounds	21
Middles, per set	72
Beef bungs, per piece	15
Beef weansards	7
Beef bladders, medium	28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35
Hog casings, free of salt	70
Hog middles, per set	10
Hog bungs, export	10
Hog bungs, large mediums	10
Hog bungs, prime	7
Hog bungs, narrow	5
Imported wide sheep casings	80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	60
Imported medium sheep casings	50
Hog stomachs, per piece	34

FERTILIZERS.	

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March 9, 1912.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 6.

The recent sharp upturn in the market was well sustained on Monday. The moderate supply of 18,621 cattle met with a strong demand, prices being 10@15c. higher, thus regaining more than the slight decline that took place in the closing days last week and putting the market a trifle higher than last Wednesday and fully 50@60c. above the "low spot" in the trade two weeks ago, the extreme top being \$8.85, which price we obtained for one load of prime 1,500 lb. steers. Tuesday's run of 6,180 cattle contained a fair sprinkling of medium to good and some good to choice cattle, all of which sold fully steady at Monday's level of values. Wednesday's (today) receipts are estimated from 18,000 to 19,000 cattle. We have now had the sharp upturn in values we predicted we would have. Most everything in the way of steer cattle is selling 50@60c. higher than the "low spot" in the trade, which was Monday, February 19, and as this is the Lenten period, and a time when the consumption of meat is curtailed considerably, we are rather inclined to expect some easing off in values, especially as indications point to rather liberal receipts next week.

Monday's trade on cows and heifers was very satisfactory to shippers, everything meeting with a strong demand at 10@15c. advance. Bulls showed a similar improvement, but the calf market was 25c. lower, the loss being partly the result of the poorer quality noted on the opening day of the week. Tuesday's market was fully steady on "she" stuff at Monday's advance, and everything cleared early at very satisfactory prices. The bull trade was a little easy on bolognas, with weighty bolognas selling as high as \$4.80. Butcher and export bulls are in especially good demand, choice exporters selling up to \$5.75, with prime butchers as high as 6c., which price we obtained for one weighing 1,080 lbs. Calves were strong, bulk of the choice dealers selling \$8@8.25. Today (Wednesday) we have a pretty fairly liberal mid-week run of cattle, but nevertheless the trade on cows and heifers is fully steady as is the calf market, but bulls are slow, and if anything a trifle lower than earlier in the week.

Hog receipts are becoming moderate, and it looks as if the excessive runs were over for this season. Quality is fairly good, but there have been a good many lightweights among the arrivals lately, and the demand for anything weighing less than 180 lbs. is quite limited. The Eastern demand continues very good. With a run of 35,000 today, trade is ruling steady to strong except on the underweight light, which are in poor demand. Bulk of the fair to choice strong weight light, mediums and heavy going at \$6.50@6.60; fair to good light weighing 150@170 lbs. selling largely at \$6.30@6.45.

Our sheep and lamb market opened the week with fairly heavy receipts but a good strong trade, and today the market is nearly a quarter higher than Monday on both sheep and lambs. It looks like we will have continued reactions from now on, and that prices will still work higher. There is not very much stuff in the hands of local feeders, and a good many are commencing to shear. Receipts in the East have been very light this week, and there is quite a good outlet from this point on shipping account. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$5.25@5.50; fat ewes, \$4.75@5.10; poor to medium ewes, \$4@4.50; well-finished light yearlings, \$5.85@6.25; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; fair to best lambs, \$7@7.35; poor to medium lambs, \$6.25@6.75; cull lambs, \$5.25@5.75; feeding lambs, \$5.50@5.75; shorn wethers, \$4.50@4.75; shorn yearlings, \$5@5.50; shorn lambs, \$5.85@6.15; shorn ewes, \$4@4.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 6. Steers selling today at \$7, and better were 10c. higher than yesterday. Sales below that figure were strong. Yesterday's steer trade moved in about the same channel, while a 10@15c. rise cleared Monday's supply; thus today's business was transacted on a 10@25c. higher basis than prevailed at last week's close. Cows moved up a dime today; heifers sold at strong prices, the general butcher trade being 20@30c. higher than last Friday. Steer top for the three days was obtained on some 1,332-lb. beefees today at \$7.75. Nothing choice has been received, but a good outlet awaits the arrival of that grade of beef. Heifers topped at \$6.75 today, bulk going at \$5.35@6.40. Cows reached \$6, with demand strong at \$4.50@5.50 for the bulk of offerings. Quarantine receipts total 30 loads for the three days. Ten loads of Texas steers sold today at 25c. advance over last week's close, bringing \$6.20@6.40, and weighed 980 lbs. to 1,140 lbs.

The St. Louis hog market for the past few weeks has attracted considerable new trade to this point. Receipts for the first two months of this year show a gain of 106,025 head over the first two months of last year. Bulk of hogs this week brought \$6.55@6.70, with tops Monday and Tuesday at \$6.80 and at \$6.75 today. Local packers and butchers as well as Eastern order buyers are displaying a stronger demand for good medium and heavy hogs, while pigs and lights are also being afforded a ready outlet at relatively high prices.

The sheep and lamb trade this week has taken a very decided up-turn, an advance of 25@50c. over last week's close moving bulk of stock today. No choice stuff has been offered, but \$7.25@7.35 is quotable today on this grade of lambs. Mutton sheep are selling around \$4.50, good to choice kinds worth \$4.75@5.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 6.

Cattle receipts overran the estimate two thousand head here yesterday, 8,000 being the final count, and the same number came in today. Neither of these facts hurt the market on killing cattle, but, on the contrary, that kind are selling a shade higher than the close of last week both yesterday and today. Top native steers sold at \$8.15 here today, bulk at \$6.20@7.50. Fair to good native cows bring \$4@5.25, with tops at \$5.75, and heifers sell at \$5.25@6.35, tops at \$6.70.

These prices are satisfactory to sellers, and though buyers protest, the meat is evidently moving at a profit. A reason for the strength displayed by killing grades this week, aside from the urgent needs of the killers, is the relatively large percentage of stockers and feeders included in the run. This, of course, uncovers the need of the packers for killing stuff, and they are taking everything that carries any flesh.

Forty cars of quarantine cattle came in yesterday and sold at \$5.60@6.60 for the steers. The twenty cars estimated for that division today will arrive too late to sell today. Fed Colorado steers, from Rocky Ford, sold around \$7.25 here today.

Short hog supplies are causing a boom in prices, the market up 10@20c. yesterday and today. Snow storms have prevailed over our territory for ten days and shipping conditions are bad. Receipts today, 10,000 head, top hogs selling at \$6.65, bulk at \$6.30@6.60, highest range the market has reached this year to date. There may be a few days of excessive supplies in the near future, account of the marketing of accumulated holdings in the country, but later this month dealers look for reduced shipping, account of muddy roads, and preparations for spring work on the farms.

Sheep and lambs are working upward, prices 10 to 15 higher yesterday, and the same advance effective today. Some 77 lbs.

Kansas fed Western lambs sold at \$6.80 today, and heavy native lambs, 106 lbs., sold at \$6.55. Low grade spring lambs brought \$7 a few days ago. Yearlings are worth \$5@5.75, wethers \$4.35@4.85, ewes \$4@4.50, fat goats around \$3.50. There is little demand from the country for feeders, or for brusher goats.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,308	9,793	9,563
Fowler	1,783	...	2,335
S. & S.	3,009	6,344	6,327
Swift	3,345	6,531	10,213
Cudahy	2,642	3,759	4,257
Morris & Co.	2,329	3,437	2,595
Butchers	155	347	14
Total	15,571	32,211	35,304

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, March 5.

Sharply reduced receipts of cattle last week were responsible for sharply higher prices all along the line. Both local dressed beef men and shippers were eager buyers of practically all useful killing stock and closing quotations were easily a quarter higher than a week ago. There was no talk of a decreased demand for meat during the Lenten season, but buyers of all kinds engaged in a scramble for cattle that was highly gratifying to owners. Poor to prime beefees are selling at a range of \$5.40@7.80, the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,350-pound beefees at \$6.50@7.25. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$2.50@6.00, fair to good butcher and beef stock going very largely at a range of \$4.25@5.25. Veal calves are fully a quarter higher than a week ago at \$4@8.00, and bulls, stags, etc., also show considerable advance selling at \$4@5.50. Demand is very broad and the undertone to the market strong and likely to continue so until there is a very material increase in receipt of killing stock.

Hog receipts are again running heavy and weights are also showing some increase. The February average at this point was 222 pounds against 217 pounds in January, and 243 pounds in March, 1911. The country is not at all panicky about disposing of their hogs and the rush to market is simply an effort to avoid a big feed bill. Packers are evidently looking for a let-up in receipts later and are making hay while the sun shines. In other words, they have been such eager buyers of late that prices have scored a sharp advance in spite of the increased receipts. The market is fully a quarter higher than a week ago. With 16,500 head on sale today, values were steady to a nickel higher than Monday. Tops brought \$6.55, as against \$6.22 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.30@6.50, as against \$5.95@6.10 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has developed quite a little strength of late and both muttons and lambs are selling to much better advantage than recently. Demand is broadening out and supplies are hardly as liberal as dealers have been looking for. Practically all of the arrivals are selling to the packers as there is very little inquiry for feeders. Fat lambs are selling at \$5.25@6.50; yearlings, \$4.75@5.50; wethers, \$4.25@5.10, and ewes \$3.50@4.65.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 4, 1912.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
New York	735	—
Baltimore	438	—
Philadelphia	276	—
Exports to:		
London	693	—
Liverpool	438	—
Antwerp	276	—
Bermuda and West Indies	42	—
Totals to all ports	1,449	—
Totals to all ports last week	1,146	4

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 8.—Market steady; Western steam, \$9.25; Middle West, \$8.95@ \$9.05; city steam, 8½¢; refined Continent, \$9.45; South American, \$10.25; Brazil, kegs, \$11.25; compound, 6½¢@7¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 8.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 70 fr.; edible, 92 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 90 fr.; edible, 105½ fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 63½ fr.; edible, 88 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 8.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 98s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 37s. 6d. @4s. 6d.; hams, 50s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 44s. 6d.; long clear, 47s. 6d.; bellies, 47s. 6d. Tallow, prime city, 31s.; choice, 33s. 6d. Turpentine, 35s. 6d. Rosin, common, 16s. 7½d. Lard, spot prime, 45s. 3d. American refined in pails, 45s. 9d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 45s. Lard (Hamburg), 41½ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 74s. Tallow, Australian (London), 28s. 6d. @ 34s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was firmer with fair trade. Hogs were steady to firm, and receipts were not heavy.

Tallow.

The market has shown a little better tone with prices firmly held.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continues very slow, with prices about steady.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and higher, with fairly good demand and rather moderate offerings at the advance.

Market closed firm at the best prices of the week, with "shorts" in the near months betraying nervousness. Sales, 17,100 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.70@5.80. Crude, Southeast, \$4.54 @4.60; Valley, \$4.60@4.67; Texas, \$4.54 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$5.72@5.75; April, \$5.75@5.77; May, \$5.78@5.79; June, \$5.80@5.88; July, \$5.89@5.90; August, \$5.94@5.98; September, \$5.98 @6; October, \$5.88@5.95; good off oil, \$5.48 @5.63; off oil, \$5.40@5.60; winter oil, \$5.85 @6.40; summer white, \$5.75@6.24.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 8.—Hog market shade higher than Thursday's average; quality good; bulk of prices, \$6.35@6.50; mixed and butchers, \$6.25@6.52½; heavy, \$6.25@6.55. Yorkers, \$6.25@6.35; pigs, \$4.60@6.25; cattle market steady; beeves, \$5@8.85; cows and heifers, \$2.25@6.70; Texas steers, \$4.70@6; stockers and feeders, \$4.10@6.10. Westerns, \$5.10@7.10. Sheep market strong to 10c. higher; native, \$3.75@5.40; Western, \$4.25@5.65; yearlings, \$5.10@6.20; lambs, \$5.25@7.35.

St. Louis, March 8.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$6.30@6.65.

Kansas City, March 8.—Hogs slow, at \$5.65 @6.50.

Cudahy, Wis., March 8.—Hogs steady, at \$6.10@6.55.

Cleaveland, March 8.—Hogs 5c. lower, at \$6.75@6.80.

Indianapolis, March 8.—Hogs lower, at \$6.55@6.65.

Sioux City, March 8.—Hogs steady, at \$6.10@6.40.

Louisville, March 8.—Hogs 5c. lower, at \$6.75@6.80.

South Omaha, March 8.—Hogs steady, at \$5.95@6.45.

St. Joseph, March 8.—Hogs steady, at \$4@6.55.

Buffalo, March 8.—Market opened with 4,000 hogs on sale; market slow, at \$6.85 @6.90.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 7.—The price for extra oleo has been maintained during the week, but the market has made no advance. The outlook for cattle for the next three months is not favorable, neither big quantities are expected nor heavy cattle, so a large break in extra oleo during the spring is out of question. Prices asked for the lower grades of oleo are higher than they were, but business drags at the advanced prices. A good trade has been done this week in neutral lard, and the market has made an advance, in view of the many inquiries coming in for this article, which, being far below extra oleo, is in very good request. Butter oil could be sold for far future shipment if refiners were willing to name prices on same.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	16,256	2,000
Kansas City	300	3,781	500
Omaha	2,000	9,229	6,000
St. Louis	679	9,500	500
St. Joseph	100	5,800	
Sioux City	200	5,000	
St. Paul	400	1,600	4,000
Oklahoma City	100	200	
Fort Worth	300	600	
Peoria		1,500	
Milwaukee		5,970	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,500
Cincinnati	239	1,945	1,000
Buffalo	100	3,200	6,600
New York	1,420	4,287	3,088

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	50,500	35,000
Kansas City	6,000	6,046	7,000
Omaha	2,500	3,993	9,000
St. Louis	2,256	11,661	4,346
St. Joseph	550	2,000	500
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	500
St. Paul	1,300	2,300	5,500
Oklahoma City	400	1,000	
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	
Peoria		1,400	
Milwaukee		1,272	
Indianapolis	650	2,000	
Pittsburgh	2,000	14,000	6,000
Cincinnati	1,915	5,325	209
Cleveland	2,500	4,000	
Buffalo	3,800	1,000	17,000
New York	3,690	16,023	14,367

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	23,619	32,000
Kansas City	9,000	10,200	2,500
Omaha	4,300	15,261	12,500
St. Louis	2,184	11,352	3,386
St. Joseph	1,500	7,000	500
Sioux City	1,500	7,500	1,500
St. Paul	2,700	3,700	4,600
Oklahoma City	400	1,000	
Fort Worth	1,900	600	
Peoria		1,000	
Milwaukee		3,561	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Pittsburgh	1,200	3,000	
Cincinnati	275	2,137	21
Cleveland	60	1,500	1,000
Buffalo	550	5,600	8,000
New York	882	4,148	3,542

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1912.

Chicago	19,000	38,213	22,000
Kansas City	6,000	11,687	9,000
Omaha	3,500	21,981	8,500
St. Louis	2,384	10,139	1,868
St. Joseph	2,000	9,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	11,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,200	3,800	4,600
Oklahoma City	400	800	
Fort Worth	1,600	600	
Peoria		2,400	
Milwaukee		6,296	
Indianapolis	1,600	4,000	
Pittsburgh	40	7,500	
Cincinnati	723	5,323	155
Cleveland	40	1,800	1,000
Buffalo	450	3,200	5,900
New York	2,874	8,416	6,942

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1912.

Chicago	7,500	35,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	17,000	15,000
Omaha	3,400	20,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,623	15,000	2,844
St. Joseph	4,200	17,000	1,500
Sioux City	800	7,500	500
St. Paul	600	2,300	5,800
Fort Worth	1,200	1,000	100
Peoria		1,600	
Milwaukee		5,593	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	
Cincinnati	485	2,795	232
Buffalo	150	3,200	5,000
New York	537	3,372	5,471

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	20,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	6,000	6,000
Omaha	800	12,500	5,000
St. Louis	900	12,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	7,700	2,000
Sioux City	500	5,500	500
St. Paul	1,600	5,500	200
Fort Worth	7,000	4,000	500

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 2, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	25,511
Kansas City	15,571
Omaha	11,223
East St. Louis	11,403
St. Joseph	8,330
Cudahy	442
Sioux City	4,496
South St. Paul	3,605
New York and Jersey City	12,548
Fort Worth	7,589
Philadelphia	3,494
Pittsburgh	2,350
Denver	1,661

HOGS.

Chicago	119,289
Kansas City	32,211
Omaha	65,833
East St. Louis	36,046
St. Joseph	33,513
Cudahy	11,423
Sioux City	20,175
Ottumwa	10,526
Cedar Rapids	10,198
South St. Paul	13,214
New York and Jersey City	43,257
Fort Worth	4,319
Philadelphia	7,171
Pittsburgh	16,400
Denver	5,448

SHEEP.

Chicago	87,095
Kansas City	35,304
Omaha	35,666
East St. Louis	17,978
St. Joseph	16,806
Cudahy	260
Sioux City	6,058
South St. Paul	4,463
New York and Jersey City	31,169
Fort Worth	670
Philadelphia	14,673
Pittsburgh	9,000
Denver	2,996

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 4, 1912.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,836	1,700	2,239	16,378
Jersey City	2,387	1,929	12,086	22,229
Central City	3,295	600	10,512	—
Lehigh Valley	4,165	365	5,884	4,650
Scattering	—	155	48	4,650
Totals	13,283	9,818	31,169	43,237
Totals last week	11,613	5,127	35,634	40,891

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
J. Shamborg & Son, Minnewaska	341	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Minnewaska	352	—
Louis F. Miller, Bermudian	42	—
Total exports	735	—
Total exports last week	746	4

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS Some Good Advice Given to the Journeyman Meat Cutter

By a Veteran Butcher.

The average journeyman butcher is usually satisfied to go on working in the same shop, if the wages are fair and he is treated right. Occasionally one is met who is dissatisfied and "knoeks" the boss at every opportunity. If it happens to be a busy shop, he thinks the boss is growing rich too rapidly, and takes a great deal of credit to himself for helping him.

It's usually that kind of a journeyman who remains a journeyman, and whose ideas are so limited that opening a shop of his own is like some vague dream never to be realized. When a man "knocks" a business of which he is a part, no matter in how small a way, it's like standing on the brow of a smooth hill with roller skates on. He'll surely take a long, swift tumble in the very near future.

He thinks the boss is mean or stingy because he looks after the pennies. He simply cannot understand that running a shop is not a joke these days, and what long, endless days and sleepless nights the boss spends in the struggle to make a living and a little besides for a rainy day, which should be considered as positively a religious duty which he owes to himself and family.

The fight for success is against such tremendous odds as unfair competition, high prices, bad debts, and the making of an honest living becomes such a strain that what the stupid knocker thinks is meanness or stinginess is merely following an iron-clad rule to get to the top rung of success by strict economy and hard work. The boss knows that he can't hire a man at any price to lift even for a day the load he must carry to gain a successful hold in the business world.

If the journeyman butcher who is in the habit of "knocking" his boss to the rest of the help, as so very many of them do, understood these things he would know that he himself was to blame. The boss is more anxious to get good help and pay the right price for the right men than the men are to earn what he would like to pay them. He has been "stung" so often that he has lost faith (and with good reason) in the journeyman.

Wrong Way to Look at It.

In addition to this there are many men who think because they have worked in the same shop a number of years that they are entitled to an interest in the business. If they worked just half as hard in the interests of their employer as they would have to work for themselves, their salaries would be raised regularly until it would pay the boss to admit them to partnership, knowing it was partly due to their efforts that the business was successful, and that they were entitled to a share of the profits.

Let them look after the boss's interests and do just a wee bit more work than is expected of them, and stop watching the

clock. And if a customer should have the brazen nerve to come in two minutes past closing time let them wait on that customer as if it were a pleasure and privilege, instead of showing temper and scowling because the customer passed a half dozen other shops to show her preference for this one.

It's not the few pennies she spends that evening. She buys meat every day, and she has friends who do the same, but neither she nor her friends will spend their money where they are waited on in bad grace, or where any unwillingness is displayed in serving her because she happened to be a few minutes late. That's none of the journeyman's business. He is there to look after the boss's interests, and there are no "union hours" in the meat market.

Don't ever think that success or prosperity is going to be handed to you on a silver platter, Mr. Journeyman. Think a little more of your responsibilities and the boss's troubles and not so much of your "rights." And when pay day comes make it a habit to put away a small part of your salary each time. It is amazing how rapidly it grows, and the bigger it gets the more anxious you are to see it grow, and the more economical you'll be. The ambition will be there to save, with the object in view of having a business of your own some day, and to have the respect of the community by showing that you are fitted for better things than to remain a journeyman butcher all your days.

Got in Right With the Boss.

Some of the best known and most successful butchers in the country have worked as helpers in the shops they now own. They attended to their business and had a little sinking fund to which they kept adding each week, and when the time came for the boss to retire they naturally had the preference. It's an enormous advantage to be able to step into a shop where one is well known and the business is already established rather than to have to open a new shop where the chances are decidedly against your making a success of it.

Some of you discontented employees try and put yourselves in the boss's shoes for a few days. And while doing so don't think too much of the roll of bills he has in his pocket, but rather of next Monday morning when he starts to pay his bills, and that same roll is so badly shrunk that you'll feel like a millionaire when you compare it with the size of the roll your salary makes.

The boss is just carrying his roll for a few days, until he turns it over to the rightful owners—the wholesale butcher, the landlord, the gas and electric light companies, the blacksmith, the wheelwright, harness maker, the dealer in butchers' supplies, the printer—and last, but by no means least, the help. That means you. And the very last of all comes himself, his wife and family,

his household expenses, which must be met just as much as his other legitimate expenses.

Now, Mr. Journeyman Butcher, quit your "knocking" and dig in and hustle. If you want the honey, get the money. And the only way you can do so and stay out of jail is to work, work, work, and then work some more!

L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Geo. Rhode will open a meat market at Reading, Pa.

The People's Meat Market at Frazer, Minn., has been sold.

Beale & Buss have purchased the meat market of C. Van Houtan at Williamsport, Pa.

Lones & Company have purchased the meat market of H. C. Klink at Bucyrus, O.

Franz's meat market at Bettsville, O., has been destroyed by fire.

G. Matthews has sold his interest in the meat business at Cheyenne, Wyo., to his partner, D. L. Cook.

C. Crouse has opened a new meat market at Brazil, Ind.

H. Prove has purchased an interest in the meat market of Kruze Bros. at Lockport, Tex.

The meat market of T. M. Page at South Bend, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

J. A. Armstrong has purchased the business of the Evans' meat market at Lancaster, N. H.

F. D. Hill has purchased two meat markets at Charlestown, N. H.

P. Koch has purchased the F. C. Shaper meat market at Fort Madison, Ia.

Osborn & Wallace have engaged in the meat business at Columbus City, Ind.

The Toone Meat and Grocery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. C. F. Toone is president.

The City Meat Market at Clarksville, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

George Fisk has opened a new meat market at Mapleton, Ore.

A. S. Teel has engaged in the meat business at Farnam, Neb.

Wm. Kamler has purchased the City Meat Market at Geneva, Neb.

L. T. Branscom has disposed of his butcher shop at Cambridge, Neb., to A. F. Strayer.

Clark Parkhurst has purchased an interest in the Ladd meat market at Creighton, Neb.

Thomas Chambers has purchased the butcher shop of Kucera & Cisler at Leigh, Neb.

Henry Schooner has purchased the Adams butcher shop at Osmond, Neb.

Smith & Larson have sold out their meat business at Ewing, Neb.

R. O. Wirlf is about to rebuild his butcher shop at Prosser, Neb., which was recently burned.

The erection of the new meat market of Kramer & Ersfield at Lakeville, Minn., has begun.

J. F. Teal has purchased the butcher shop of Charles Lietzke at Augusta, Kan.

C. R. Squire has disposed of his meat market at Humboldt, Kan., to Mack Wright, formerly of Davenport, Ia.

Frank Gay has leased the North Side Meat Market at Mound Valley, Kan., of Grant Dixon.

Walter Mangus has disposed of his butcher shop at Alta Vista, Kan., to A. P. McLean.

John Weinrich has just engaged in the meat and grocery business at Pawhuska, Okla.

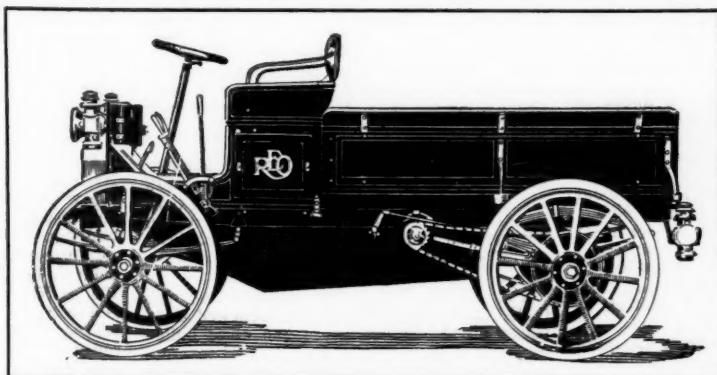
Krugg & Ihrends have disposed of their butcher shop at Miltonvale, Kan., to a Mr. Dooley.

(Continued on page 42.)

MR. BUTCHER!!

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Mount Vernon, N. Y. November 17th 1911

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Dear Sirs:-

I am pleased to say that I bought a Reo truck about 10 months ago, and I was so well pleased that since then I have purchased two more trucks. I cannot be too emphatic in my assertion when I say that they have given me the most perfect service. Each car does the work of fully four horses and wagons, and the amazing amount of money that I have saved in less than a year, makes me regret that I did not know of the Reo car four years ago, as my orders were never delivered so promptly which naturally pleased my trade, and increased it considerably. I am glad to give the Reo truck my strongest approval to any of my friends in the meat business.

Wishing you much success, I beg to remain,

Most cordially yours,

(Signed) CHAS. LICHTI.

For particulars that mean money to you address

R. M. OWEN & CO., 1759 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from page 40.)

Neal Brothers have sold out their Palace Meat Market at Severy Kan., to Jolly & Dyer.

Morris Thompson has purchased the Vivier Meat Market at Wayne, Neb.

Thomas Higgins has purchased the butcher shop of H. Jenkins at Elk Creek, Neb.

Smith & Larson have purchased a meat market at O'Neill, Neb.

H. L. Tooker has purchased an interest in the Davis meat market at Silver Creek, Neb.

A. J. Brown has disposed of his butcher shop at Strang, Neb.

Henry Westlake has sold out his stock of meats at Beemer, Neb.

Henry Koudele, of Schuyler, is about to take charge of a meat business at West Point, Neb.

Mr. Yoey has retired from the meat firm of Forbes & Yoey at Minatare, Neb.

Ernest Ludwig and Jesse Coulter are about to open a new meat market at Blair, Neb.

Geo. W. Smith, Sr., has sold out his meat market at Hastings, Mich., to D. Kurtz.

C. H. Edwards has sold out his stock of general merchandise at Indian River, Mich., to Wm. Bradway, who will add a stock of meats.

Horace Robinson has retired from the meat firm of Robinson & Peterson at Lakeview, Mich.

Gerhauser & Hansen have engaged in the meat business at Latah, Wash.

The Home Dressed Meat Company has been incorporated at Seattle, Wash., with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Frank Schwardtz has purchased the interest of D. H. Dunham in the Hunters Meat Market at Hunters, Wash.

The meat market of Kelley & Hammill at Grangeville, Idaho, has been damaged by fire to the extent of about \$2,000.

Ira Larkin, of Colfax, has purchased an interest in the City Meat Market at Tekoa, Wash.

The Model Meat Market has moved into new quarters on Mineral avenue, Libby, Mont.

S. G. Bane & Son have purchased the meat market of I. Davis at Chula, Mo.

Jas. Guess will engage in the meat business at Henrietta, N. Y.

E. D. Lynde has sold his meat and provision business at Westminster, Mass., to S. F. Darling.

H. D. Judd & Company have opened a new meat market at Fitchburg, Mass.

The meat market of G. Wolf at Benton Harbor, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

H. Boling has engaged in the meat business at Hammond, Ind., with C. McCay as partner.

E. Saiter has purchased the meat market of O. T. Woodyard at Manilla, Ia.

MUNICIPAL MEAT MARKET DEFEATED.

In an election at Greensboro, N. C., last week on the question of establishing a municipal meat market on plans advocated by the Socialists, the ordinance proposing the change was overwhelmingly voted down. The vote was as follows: For municipal market, 73; against municipal market, 663.

There was great interest in the outcome of the election, but little surprise was expressed at the result. It is said that the Socialist backing had more to do with the defeat than the merits of the plan itself.

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Write us as to your requirements.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 2, 1912, averaged 9.18 cents per pound.

General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, was in Chicago during the week on business.

The retailer who has an attractive show window display is the fellow who will get the trade, particularly the new customers. If you are not handy at fixing up a window display, get someone who knows how to do it for you.

Leon Walter, a veteran Brooklyn butcher, died suddenly last week at his residence, 719 Hancock street, from apoplexy. He was born in Alsace 67 years ago. He was a retired butcher and had been a resident of Brooklyn for 27 years.

The National Packing Company and the G. H. Hammond Company have renewed their leases on the branch house and office buildings now occupied by them at Tenth avenue and 14th street. The owners are the Conron Bros. Company.

"The Livestock Industry in the United States" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Maurice J. Thompson, formerly of the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Public School No. 12, of the Bronx, which is in Westchester village, on Friday evening, March 22. This lecture is under the auspices of the Department of Education, and is free.

Isaac S. Frank, a poultryman of Washington Market, pleaded guilty last week in General Sessions to selling unwholesome poultry and was fined \$150 and sent to the city prison for ten days. The prosecuting attorney asked for a long term in the penitentiary for the defendant. "Washington Market" said he, "is owned by the city. Stalls are rented for little money in order that the poor may obtain wholesome food at cheaper prices than they would pay elsewhere."

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 2, 1912, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,590 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,113 lbs.; total, 11,703 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 33,545 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; total, 33,570 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,370 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19 lbs.; total, 3,389 lbs.

Webber's market, at 120th street and Third avenue, was visited on Monday last by Frank Hims, of Cleveland, Ohio, "the 15,000 mile walker" who is footing it from the Pacific coast to the shores of Labrador, which he expects to reach in October next. On his journal he shows that he has visited the big slaughter-houses of Chicago and other packing centers. He is writing an account of his travels for "The Twentieth Century," a magazine of Boston.

The New York City Board of Health has added a section to the Sanitary Code requiring a permit for the operation of a sausage manufacturing or provision business within the city. The section reads: "The business of manufacturing or preparing sausages, or smoking or preserving meat or fish shall not be conducted or carried on, nor shall any place therefor be established in the City of New York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health of said city and subject to the rules and regulations of said board."

The United States Board of General Appraisers in New York has sustained a claim filed by the Franco-American Importing Com-

New York Section

pany, regarding the amount of duty on sheepskins. The number containing woolen skins was estimated at 204, while the wool as officially reported weighed 502 pounds, assessed at 10 cents a pound as being class 1, unwashed. The importers claimed duty at 3 cents a pound and that the number of skins having wool of a dutiable character is less than that found by the appraiser. The appraiser acknowledges he made an error in returning the number of woolen skins, the correct number being 192, containing 472 pounds of wool.

Plans announced in the columns of The National Provisioner some months ago for a new abattoir plant for Joseph Stern & Sons on West 39th street are now about to be carried out. The abattoir will be a nine-story reinforced concrete structure, designed by John J. Lawlor, and will occupy a plot 100x100, at Nos. 621 to 627 West 39th street, and is the first of a series of such buildings intended to be erected by the Sterns, who, with renewed leases and other leasehold contracts, now control the large property known as Nos. 615 and 641 West 39th street and Nos. 608 to 636 West 40th street. The proposed structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000. On the top floor will be located the cattle pens, and on the eighth floor cattle will be killed, while the seventh floor will be for the separation of the edible and inedible products. The fifth and sixth floors will be devoted to the manufacture of oleomargarine and other by-products, and the second and third floors will be for the refrigerating plant, the chill rooms being on the first and third floors. The contractors expect to begin work excavating for the building early in April.

ZIMMERMANN PHILADELPHIA PLANT.

The new and up-to-the-minute sausage and provision plant of the M. Zimmermann Company, at Philadelphia, was formally opened on Thursday of last week. This is one of the finest plants of any sort in the meat industry anywhere in the country, and it was inspected with much interest by representatives of the trade from many cities. The plant and its equipment are models of what up-to-date, sanitary and economical packing plants ought to be and have, and it is hoped to describe and illustrate this plant in a later issue of The National Provisioner.

The opening of the Philadelphia plant was made a big function in meat trade circles, New York as well as Philadelphia. A special party came from New York on a Pennsylvania special train, chaperoned by Mr. Edward Guckenheimer, and everybody decided that the trip was worth while.

The party included Mr. Guckenheimer, M. Katz, B. Meier, O. Feldheim, H. Schlosser, S. D. Levy, Sig. Gutfreund, Simon Lewald, S. Plaut, A. Hess, Messrs. Sommerfeld and Steckler, Morris Solinger, of the United Dressed Beef Co.; Sol. London, of the S. & S. Co.; E. Kohn and E. Dettmar, of Joseph Stern & Sons; Messrs. Von Bargen and Arthur Barclay, of Armour & Co.; Sam. Stretch, the spice man; Otto Stahl, G. Schmidt, Ch. Ludwig, J. Fischer, B. Levy, G. Brenzinger, H. Loeb, of Rohe & Bro.; M. Muller, M. Roessler, Herman Brand, wife and family; A. Hofman and wife, E. Goebel and wife, Mr. Kopeloff, wife and family; Mr. Slotkin, Louis Stern, J. Abramson, Sol. Gomprecht, M. Sameth, J. Fischer, of L. S. Fischl Sons; M. Weingarten, E. Greenbaum, L. Warburg, S. Lustbader, of the Lustbader Contracting Co.; A. Schwartz and Leon Andre, of the National Provisioner staff.

Upon reaching Philadelphia, the party were met by Mr. Zimmermann and his Philadelphia representatives and marched in a body to the Continental Hotel, where a splendid

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GROCERIES
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING
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ARE YOU READY?

Are you ready for the Inspector? Whether you want him or not, when he takes a notion to come, he comes.



is the washing and cleaning material made especially for use by those engaged in the handling of meat.



In Every Package.

Its use gives a greater satisfaction than is possible to obtain from any other washing agent. It represents a new and a sanitary principle in washing. It is not a soap or soap powder, neither is it of a caustic nature and thereby a destroyer or saponifier of fats.

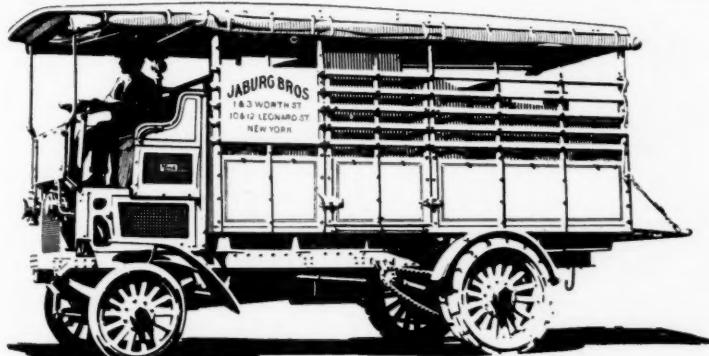
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This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

lunch was served, there being sixty guests present. Mr. Zimmermann occupied the seat of honor, being assisted by Dr. C. A. Schaufler, inspector-in-charge of the United States Meat Inspection Service at Philadelphia; Dr. A. J. Pfister and Dr. Rothermal, also of the Government service. After the repast, taxicabs were provided for all the guests and they were whirled rapidly to the plant at Nos. 425, 427 and 429 Fairmount avenue, which was already crowded with visitors.

The trade of Philadelphia was generally represented, and the new plant was visited by hundreds of visitors during the day, who marveled at the completeness and sanitary perfection of the plant. Among the leading Philadelphia visitors were noticed Louis Burk, John J. Felin, the big pork packer; Thos. Harlan, representing the Consolidated Casing Co.; J. E. O'Brien, of the Cudahy Co.; John R. Livezey, who installed all the cold storage equipment and insulation; H. C. Sanders, whose up-to-date chopping machines were installed; D. F. Lorenz, Eastern representative of the C. H. A. Wannenwitsch Company, who installed all the necessary machinery; C. W. Payne, of O'Neill & Payne; A. Rabinowitz, the general manager of the Philadelphia plant; Messrs. Sommerfield and Steckler, the members of the firm who built the plant; S. Lustbader, the contractor, and J. Fischl, who did all the painting, and over 700 more whom it would be impossible to mention by name. The big sausage room, 45 by 90, was selected by the photographers to take a series of pictures, but big as the room was, it was impossible to crowd all the visitors in at one time. Another fine luncheon was served in this room. A complete line of the Zimmermann products was on exhibition, all kinds and sizes of bolognas, frankfurters, corned and smoked tongues, spiced and pickled beef, both cooked and uncooked, and too many other delicacies to mention in detail. They were flanked on both sides by two huge hydraulic sausage stuffers installed by the Geo. H. Ward Company of Brooklyn. Many handsome floral pieces from friends and well-wishers were displayed in the big sales rooms.



"According to figures which we have just compiled, each of our two Mack trucks saves us an average of \$6.00 a day, which would result in about \$3,600.00 a year.
JABURG BROTHERS."

Proved by 12 years of real service **Mack and Saurer** Proved by 17 years of real service

"Leading gasoline trucks of the world"

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3. Bodies built in our own plant to suit individual use. Special designs if needed.
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5. We provide "service" of factory standard in all large centers and are opening more stations.

Our facilities are wholly at your service for determining the value to you of motor-truck transportation. Send for our literature, and the data about transportation for grocers, butchers and provisioners. Then consult our Engineering Department freely.

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March 9, 1912.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.75@8.00
Poor to fair native steers	5.00@6.65
Oxen and stags	3.75@6.25
Bulls and dry cows	2.25@6.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	6.10@7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@10.00
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	@ 6.00
Live calves, barnyards	—@—
Live calves, Western	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice	6.00@7.50
Live lambs, yearlings, per 100 lbs.	@ 6.00
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	4.00@4.65
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.	@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 7.25
Hogs, medium	@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 7.25
Pigs	@ 7.00
Rough	6.00@6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@ 12
Choice native light	@ 11
Native, common to fair	@ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@ 11 1/2
Choice native light	10 1/2@11
Native, common to fair	@ 10
Choice Western, heavy	@ 10 1/2
Choice Western, light	@ 10
Common to fair Texas	9 1/2@10
Good to choice heifers	8 1/2@9 1/2
Common to fair heifers	@ 8
Choice cows	@ 8 1/2
Common to fair cows	7 1/2@8
Common to fair oxen and stags	—@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls	\$1 1/2@ 9

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@ 15 1/2
No. 2 ribs	@ 13
No. 3 ribs	@ 10 1/2
No. 1 loins	@ 15 1/2
No. 2 loins	@ 13
No. 3 loins	@ 10 1/2
No. 1 rounds	@ 10 1/2
No. 2 rounds	@ 9 1/2
No. 3 rounds	@ 8 1/2
No. 1 chuck	@ 9
No. 2 chuck	@ 8
No. 3 chuck	@ 7

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	—@—
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	—@—
Western calves, choice	—@—
Western calves, fair to good	—@—
Western calves, common	—@—

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 9 1/2
Pigs	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@ 12
Lambs, good	@ 11
Sheep, choice	@ 9 1/2
Sheep, medium to good	@ 8 1/2
Sheep, culs	@ 6

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	—@—
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	12 1/2@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	12 1/2@13
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	12 1/2@13
Smoked picnics, light	@ 9 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	@ 9 1/2
Smoked shoulders	@ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets	@ 18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@ 19 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 11

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	11	@ 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western	10	@ 11
Fresh pork tenderloins	—@—	27
Frozen pork tenderloins	—@—	24
Shoulders, city	—@—	10
Shoulders, Western	—@—	9 1/2
Butts, regular	9 1/2@10	10
Butts, boneless	—@—	10 1/2
Fresh hams, city	—@—	12 1/2
Fresh hams, Western	—@—	12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	—@—	85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	—@—	60.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	—@—	35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	—@—	90.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	—@—	270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	100	@ 12 1/2	piece
Fresh cow tongues	60	@ 75	piece
Calves' heads, scalded	—@—	45c	piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40	@ 100c	pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18	@ 25c	pound
Calves' livers	—@—	20c	pound
Beef kidneys	7	@ 12c	piece
Mutton kidneys	1 1/2	@ 3c	piece
Livers, beef	7	@ 8c	pound
Oxtails	7	@ 8c	piece
Hearts, beef	12	@ 18c	piece
Rolls, beef	10	@ 12c	pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15	@ 25c	pound
Lamb's fries	8	@ 10c	pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	—@—	10c	pound
Blade meat	—@—	9c	pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	—@—	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	—@—	5
Shop bones, per cwt.	20	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	—@—	80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	—@—	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle	—@—	40
Sheep, imp., Russian rings	—@—	—@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	—@—	70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	—@—	50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	—@—	25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York	—@—	70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	—@—	70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	—@—	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	—@—	17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	—@—	22
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	—@—	16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	—@—	75
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	—@—	72
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s	—@—	8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s	—@—	4 1/2
Salt	—@—	—@—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	—@—	2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	—@—	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	—@—	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	—@—	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.	—@—	1.40

SPICES.

Pepper, Sling., white	17 1/2	19 1/2
Pepper, Sling., black	12 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	15	17
Pepper, red Zanzibar	17	20
Allspice	8	11
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	4 1/2	6 1/2
Cloves	14	17
Ginger	15	17
Mace	70	75

Crude	4 1/2	4 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2	5
Crystals	5 1/2	6 1/2
Powdered	5 1/2	5 1/2

Crude	4 1/2	4 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2	5
Crystals	5 1/2	6 1/2
Powdered	5 1/2	5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	—@—	25
No. 2 skins	—@—	23
No. 3 skins	—@—	14
Branded skins	—@—	18
Ticky skins	—@—	18
No. 1 B. M. skins	—@—	23
No. 2 B. M. skins	—@—	21
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	—@—	27.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	—@—	24.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	—@—	22.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	—@—	21.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18	—@—	20.50
No. 1 B. M. kips	—@—	22.50
No. 2 B. M. kips	—@—	20.50
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	—@—	23.50
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	—@—	23.50
Branded kips	—@—	22.20
Heavy branded kips	—@—	21.50
Ticky kips	—@—	22.00
Heavy ticky kips	—@—	22.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.	—@—	—@—
Turkeys, dry-packed—	—@—	—@—
Selected young hens	20	@ 21
Selected young toms	18	@ 20
Common	12	@ 16
Old hens and toms, dry-packed, No. 1	—@—	18
Fowls, dry packed—		

